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WASHINGTON.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS—REDUCTION OF THE AMOUNT FOR FORTIFICATIONS—FORTRESS MONROE, FORT M'HENRY, AND FORT GRISWOLD LEFT OUT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The consideration of the Army Appropriation bill will be renewed on Tuesday. It is expected that the debate will continue at least two days longer. There will be much opposition to the second section of the bill, which provides for the transfer of the war claims now pending before the Commissary General and the Quartermaster General to the Southern Claims Commission. The Fortification bill is next in order. This bill is completed by the committee. The original estimates for fortifications were $3,900,000. The revised estimates were $1,600,000. The committee have made further reductions, so that the total amount of the appropriations called for by this bill is now $900,000. The appropriations for all the forts have been considerably reduced, and some of the items have been altogether stricken out. The committee have decided to report nothing for the following forts: Fortress Monroe, Fort McHenry, at Baltimore, and Fort Griswold, at New-London.

MANAGEMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The House Committee on Military Affairs have at different times incidentally considered the proposition to transfer the Indian Bureau from the Department of the Interior to the War Department. There is considerable objection in the committee to the transfer and the indications now are that the committee will not report in favor of the proposition. It is remarked as a curious feature of this contest about the management of Indian affairs that several prominent army officers who have heretofore expressed themselves in favor of the peace policy by which the civil officers are charged with the control of the Indian service, are now advocating warmly the transfer. This is no doubt intended to influence Congress against the reduction of the army, as the transfer proposed would of course prevent the success of any effort to secure a reduction.

THE WORKING MEN AND THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The working men's associations of the country are making a demonstration upon Congress in opposition to the suspension of work upon public buildings, and their opposition doubtless will have much effect. Representatives from various sections are in receipt of numerous letters from the officers of these associations, protesting against the reduction of the appropriations and the suspension of work on the ground that such legislation on the part of Congress would tend to create distress among the laboring classes, and to perpetuate the panic.

PROPOSED ADJOURNMENT IN MAY.

Mr. Dawes has been requested by several Congressmen of prominence to introduce a resolution fixing the day of the adjournment of this session of Congress at about the middle of May. Mr. Dawes, after considering the subject, has decided to act in accordance with this suggestion.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The House Committee on the Judiciary have determined to report back the Civil Rights bill to the House with a favorable recommendation. Contrary to the general impression, it is now probable that the committee will not strike the words "schools and colleges" from the bill. Mr. Wilson has suggested an amendment, which is favorably received by the committee, but which has not been acted upon, that the provision as to schools shall not take effect until after the meeting of the Legislatures of the several States. The purpose of this amendment is to enable the States where mixed schools now exist by special statute to make the proper modification of their law.

THE OCEAN BANK.

The subcommittee of the House Committee on Banking and Currency have commenced their investigation into the affairs of the Ocean National Bank. The subcommittee consists of Representatives Mitchell of Wisconsin, Hubbell of Michigan, and Hunter of Indiana. Mr. Davis, Receiver of the bank, is present as a witness.

THE ARKANSAS CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The report of the Committee on Elections in the case of Gunter against Wilshire, from the Third Arkansas District, will be made at the earliest opportunity, and a spirited debate is likely to follow in the House. It has already been noticed that the case was a very complicated one, and there are some points which give the opposition to the report in favor of a *prima facie* case for Wilshire considerable strength. It is anticipated by some that the report of the committee may fare as in the West Virginia election cases, and that Wilshire will not be admitted until the merits of the contest have been decided.

THE PROPOSED NEW CODE.

The House has gone about one-third through the proposed codification of the general statutes. The Internal Revenue and Tariff laws are the most important subjects to be brought to the attention of the House, and the codification of both has been very carefully examined by the most competent men in the House. They will probably create some discussion, and will be closely watched by the parties whose interests are to be affected. But there is no evidence of any such opposition to the codification on account of the Tariff laws as has been represented in some of the papers. The work in the House will probably proceed much faster on the remaining portions of the code than on what has already been passed, and little doubt is entertained that both the House and Senate will concur in giving authority to the revision.

THE SANBORNE CONTRACTS.

It is now the intention of the Treasury officials to send to the House of Representatives to-morrow copies of the Sanborne contracts, which have attained some notoriety. The Secretary of the Treasury says, in connection with this matter, that there is no public reason why the contract should not have been sent to Congress immediately upon the introduction of the resolution, but that it has been considered unjust to the parties concerned in the contract, who have effected compromises with the Government, that their names should be published. The Treasury Department still maintains this position, and the publication of the names, consequently, will, doubtless, be left to the discretion of the Committee on Ways and Means. The contracts were made under authority of an amendment to an Appropriation bill of 1872, which provided that the Secretary of the Treasury might contract with three persons to assist the proper officers of the Treasury in collecting unpaid taxes. Under the provisions of the law contracts were made with John Sanborne, of Massachusetts, and with certain parties in Philadelphia, and a firm in this city. The contracts, it appears, were made for specific cases, information being required by the department in regard to the cases in which proceedings were intended to be brought. The contracts related specifically to each case, and were not, as some seem to suppose, general contracts, giving Sanborne and the other parties authority to bring proceedings at their discretion. Most of the collections have been made by Sanborne and his agents, and thus far all the charges of irregular or fraudulent proceedings are directed against him rather than other parties having similar contracts. The collections made by Sanborn amount to $400,000 or more, on which he has been allowed fifty per cent., or more than $200,000, as his share of the collections. It is rather a violent supposition that Sanborn has received all of this $200,000 himself, and some of the charges of fraud are evidently of a general nature, growing out of a curiosity to know where the moieties have gone. After all that has been said about these contracts there is no evidence yet made public which shows that any frauds have been committed. The policy of proceeding against delinquent taxpayers in that manner is questioned, and by many the principle on which the practice was authorized is thought to be wrong. Suppositions that something is wrong in regard to the contracts have increased since the resolution was offered, on account of the disposition manifested by some of the officers of the Treasury to delay the transmission of the contracts, or to secure a modification of the resolution, so that certain information regarding them should not be required, and from the further fact that certain members of Congress have been very much disturbed by the prospect of the publication. While it is to be hoped the publication and the examination, which is likely to follow, will implicate nobody in fraudulent or improper transactions, it is certain that scandalous charges are made, which, if without base, will best be repelled by an exact and complete exhibit of all the transactions.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

It is possible that the Senate may recede from its agreement to a joint investigation with the House of the charges against the District Government. There are various reasons why an investigation by either House alone would be more efficient and thorough than a joint investigation. In the first place, there is the unsettled dispute as to the authority of a joint committee to compel the attendance of witnesses, and the method of proceedings to punish contempt, &c. The Kuklux committee, as it was known, decided that either House could proceed independently against contemptuous witnesses; but the proceedings that were undertaken in the Senate were never completed, and many maintain that a witness refusing to give evidence before a joint committee can only be punished by joint action of both Houses. This question would probably be raised before a joint committee, and might delay the investigation for several weeks. A joint committee is always cumbersome and slow in its proceedings. But in spite of these objections to a joint committee, the Senate having consented to one, if opposition to recession should be decided, it will be compelled to finish the appointment of the committee and let the joint investigation go forward.

THE CASE OF GEN. HOWARD.

The resolution providing for a Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. O. O. Howard, received an amendment in the Senate which specifies more particularly certain dates with regard to the alleged defalcations. The House will doubtless concur in this amendment early in the coming week. It is then expected that the court will be constituted by the 1st of March. The prevailing opinion now is that the court will be constituted of officers superior in rank to Gen. Howard, and that the selection will be made from the following Generals: Sherman, Sheridan, Schofield, Miegs, McDowell, Eaton, and Pope. It is probable that Gen. Sherman will be President of the Court of Inquiry.

THE "INDEPENDENT TREASURY."

The House Committee on Appropriations had before them on Saturday Mr. Leipold, Chief of the Bureau in the Treasury Department, called the "Independent Treasury." It has been assumed in certain quarters that there was no special warrant of law for the existence of the bureau, and, that being in the nature of a subtreasury, it is unnecessary in Washington, where the Treasury proper is located. The testimony went, however, to show that there is a specific law under which the Independent Treasury was organized, and that its chief function is to act as a check upon the operations of the Treasurer.

WM. G. WELCH NOT A MEMBER OF THE PEACE COMMISSION.

The statement persistently appears in various prints of the country that Wm. G. Welch, of Philadelphia, is a member of the Indian Peace Commission. This statement has served to give point to several charges and accusations which he has brought against the Indian service generally, or specifically against some of those who are charged with the administration of Indian affairs. The assertion is entirely erroneous. Mr. Welch has no connection whatever with the Indian Commission, in an official capacity, and has not had for several years. When the Indian Peace Commission was first organized he was appointed one of its members, and served with it two or three weeks. He resigned after that short term of service, owing to difficulties between himself and his colleagues on the commission. He is, however, a member of the Executive Council appointed by the Episcopal Church, which has charge of the Indian affairs which come under the direction of that denomination. The report of the commission appointed to investigate the charges of Mr. Welch against Commissioner Smith is nearly ready for publication, and is said to fully exonerate the Commissioner.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 1, via Havana.—Mr. Foster, the United States Minister, has entertained at a banquet Bishops Keener and Simpson, who are looking after church interests in Mexico.

The revolution in Yucatan is gaining strength. The Indians have plundered and burned the town of Canotchel in that State. Complaints are made that the merchants of Belize sell arms and ammunition to the Yucatan savages.

The Apaches have raided in Sonora and committed several murders.

The revolution in Jalisco is ended.

The appointment of Señors Benavides and Corona to be Ministers to Germany and Spain respectively, has been confirmed.

The press complain of the injury to Mexican interests caused by the introduction into foreign commerce of the new American trade dollar.

Judge Ramirez, of the Supreme Court, declares Mexico a republic only in name; that in reality it is governed by military despotism.

The building of several railroads is about to be commenced. It is reported that the Mexican and the International Railway Companies will be amalgamated.

Through a mistake of the Customs officials, the port of Maxahuata was located in the wrong place; and all the employes sent there died. A change has since been ordered.

Fifty-three journals are now published in the capital.

ITALY.

A RECENT TRAGEDY—AN APOCRYPHAL BULL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1874.

I gave, a little while back, the leading facts in the case of murder and robbery of an ex-priest and ex-monk, by a young man of twenty, set on by his sister, who six or seven years ago was a novice in one of the convents of Rome. The trial was held with closed doors, and it has ended in the acquittal of the woman, and the condemnation of the brother to imprisonment for one year. The verdict has surprised if not shocked most people, as the facts, both of murder and robbery, were clearly proved. The case furnishes another example of the defective working of the jury system in Italy. Public opinion had decided that the verdict must be as favorable as possible to the guilty parties, because the priest had, by his former conduct, prepared the way for the commission of the crime. At the same time there can be no doubt that, as the current of public feeling is at present set, the jury were a good deal influenced in their decision by the prejudices of the masses against the members of the sacerdotal body. Evidence was adduced to show that the crime was deliberately planned, and we are most surprised that the decision, which is such a blow to the good order of society, excites here so little alarm. The 100,000 or more francs stolen from the priest are in safe keeping, and the question now is, whether the sum shall go to the heirs of the murdered man or to the Italian Government, as the receiver of the goods and chattels under the law confiscating ecclesiastical property.

A DOUBTFUL BULL.

You have some time before this seen the published bull, purporting to be an emanation of Pontifical authority, making alterations in case of exigency in the mode of electing the head of the Church. The authenticity of the document is disputed, and here, as everywhere else, the discussion is going on. Some of the clerical journals cry out in a tone of vehement condemnation of the alleged imposture. But this does not prove anything, for if they should be found at last to be in the wrong, it would not be the first time that they have shown themselves no better informed than others of what is done in the Pontifical palace. These constantly recurring disputes prove the need of frank and open declarations on the part of the managers of spiritual not less than temporal affairs; but unfortunately the disciples of Ignatius are not less wily than the students of the school of the Florentine Secretary, and the public have to wait a long time for the whole truth to come out. The Italian Parliament ends to-day its round month's vacation; but it is quite probable that a week will elapse before work once more really begins. In a few days the *distractions* of Carnival will be added to the other influences that draw attention away from serious duties. The very dull practical question of regulating the paper money circulation will demand the exercise of all the acuteness of the brightest commercial intelligence.

FRENCH INTERFERENCE.

It was thought that after Germany had cut the comb of the French cock, Europe, or at least the peaceable portion of it, would not for a long time be disturbed by that troublesome bird. The Minister not long ago told the French people that the disturbances of the previous three years had added the sum of seven thousand millions (7,000,000,000) of francs to the French national debt. The gross sum of the bond, to the payment of the interest of which the property of thirty-six millions is pledged, is now not less than five-and-twenty thousand million francs, or $5,000,000,000 of our money. As for the results of the war made by France upon Germany, there are few who do not agree in the opinion that no nation ever received a more just punishment for a gross act of aggression than that inflicted by Germany upon her unquiet and intermeddling neighbor. We should all the more rejoice did we believe that the lesson would have the salutary effect of keeping France for the future within her own limits—minding her own provinces, of which she has quite enough to do. But who can answer for the conduct of the vacillating French nation—like a pendulum, now swinging to one extreme and then to another? One would think, to hear Frenchmen talk, that France, when it suits her convenience, has nothing to do but to take Italy by the nape of the neck and hurl her into Tophet or into the face of the Prince Bismarck. If there is one thing quite as clear as any other, it is the desire of Italy to live on good terms with her French neighbor. With peace between the two countries, every material and moral interest may be promoted. As has been remarked so many times before, if France really wishes the friendship of this country, she has only to adopt a frank and open policy, and let her conduct conform to that golden rule which should have application just as much in the relations of nations with each other as in the action of individuals. It is a matter to be deplored that the influence of the clerical party in France is hostile to Italy—a hostility constantly exercised to bring on, if possible, some day a war to damage and weaken, if not destroy, the unity of this nation. Meanwhile, the Italian Government leaves the Vatican and the clerical party to say and do nearly what it pleases, except to let loose its wild adherents into open riot. The Pope, the past week, has set in line a whole platoon of new Bishops, and their zeal is quickened by example cited from Judas Maccabæus and the old system of making bare the arm of flesh. It is a singular contrast, that of the secular power using its position of predominance to calm, so far as possible, the vehemence of theological passions.

THE ITALIAN WORKING MAN.

The statement is made that in the enterprise of architectural reconstruction, street-drainage, and repavement, and various other work of general city improvement, the municipality of Rome has given employment the past month to nearly 22,000 laborers, and more than 7,000 teams of all sorts. The price of common labor is from thirty to forty cents per day, and stone-masons and other mechanics are paid from fifteen to twenty-five cents per day in addition to the compensation above named. Ten hours is the usual term of day labor, and on account of the larger demand than formerly the price paid is ten or twenty cents a day above old prices. Laborers at this season come in from all parts, and the numbers seeking work are continually increasing. The operatives in America, in the line of mechanical and other industries, are restless, prodigal, and constantly finding fault with their poor pay of from two to four dollars a day; but there is reason enough to ponder upon the sad and hopeless lot of the non-proprietor classes here. From generation to generation there is little or no improvement in their condition of fortune, and the patient drudgery of a life-long application is the common lot of these classes. In contrast with the actual state here, the United States, with temporary drawbacks, is the paradise of the laborer if he only knew it.

METROPOLITAN FINANCES.

The annual receipts and expenditures of the City of Rome are now put down at the sum of 19,800,000 francs. Nearly four millions of dollars have to be provided for by a population not varying much from 250,000. The smaller salaries paid here make it more easy to cover a large surface with a thin skin of paper-money pay. The policemen have three francs a day, and they are altogether of a much better quality than formerly. The number of them, of different branches of the service, is not much more than half the force under the Pontifical Government; and the figures published from time to time show that there is a diminution in the number of arrests made for all sorts of offenses. Constant effort is made to rid the city of the vagabonds, brigands, and scapegraces of every sort, which have infested Rome and made it one of the least secure of large cities. The need of having the masses occupied with some profitable employment is appreciated by the authority as the most efficient means of driving the devil out of his work-shops of idle heads. It will take a long time for the priests to be forgiven for their neglect of the past, and the patrician Papal class for their neglect of the present, in failing to use their influence to stimulate labor by setting on foot new enterprises.

A. J. J.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen since Saturday night over the entire country east of the Rocky Mountains, except over a portion of the lake region and in the South Atlantic States. The temperature has risen in New-England and the Central Gulf States. North-westerly winds and clear weather prevail in the Middle and Eastern States. Southerly winds, with cloud and snow, in the upper lakes as far as heard from. Cool northerly winds and clear weather throughout the South-west. North-east to north-west winds, increasing to brisk, with rain, in the South Atlantic States.

PROBABILITIES.

During Monday the storm centre will move north-eastward to Cape Hatteras.

For the South Atlantic States continued northerly winds, with rain, extending by evening to the Middle Atlantic coast.

For the Middle and Eastern States on the immediate coast, northerly winds, with clear weather; in the interior and on the lower lakes, south-east to south-west winds, with clear, followed by cloudy weather.

For the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, upper lakes, and the North-west, north and west winds, partly cloudy and clear weather.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Wilmington.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	36°	13°	3:30 P. M.	47°	30°
6 A. M.	34°	14°	6 P. M.	41°	27°
9 A. M.	36°	15°	9 P. M.	37°	24°
12 M.	40°	21°	12 M.	37°	23°

Average temperature yesterday......20⅞°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year......38½°

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The following are the Post Office changes for the week ending Feb. 7, 1874:

New-England.—Postmasters Appointed—Andrew Brown, Fremont, Rockingham County, N. H.; J. Henry Freeman, North Dana, Worcester County, Mass.

New-York.—Offices Established—Hill's Branch, Cayuga County, Wm. H. Van Sickle, Postmaster; Spring Lake, Cayuga County, David E. White, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Duncan Everts, Athol, Warren County; Halsea R. Faunce, Dale, Wyoming County; Josiah Case, Duanesburg, Schenectady County; Mrs. Charlotte Phelps, Haskell Flats, Cattaraugus County; Levi H. Terwilleger, Olive, Ulster County; A. A. Goodenough, Parishville Centre, St. Lawrence County: Hermon Bennan, St. Johnsburg, Niagara County; James W. Brockett, Westmoreland, Oneida County.

New-Jersey.—Postmasters Appointed—George T. Arnwine, Croton, Hunterdon County; William Robbins, Metedeconk, Ocean County.

Pennsylvania.—Offices Established—Lowell Station, Erie County, D. J. Crowell, Postmaster; Mount Oliver, Allegheny County, Frederick Hampe, Postmaster; Spangler, Elk County, Robert J. Spangler, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Eli F. Althouse, Binkley's Bridge, Lancaster County; B. E. Morey, Caledonia, Elk County; John Benson, Colebrook, Lebanon County; William M. Bailey, Ewing's Mills, Allegheny County; Hamilton Penn, Nineoch, Greene County; John Houston, Jr., Overbrook, Montgomery County; Thomas W. Horton, Wells' Tannery, Fulton County.

Maryland.—Postmasters Appointed—William Trapnell, Barry, Frederick County; Edmund W. Morris, Hambleton, Talbot County; De Witt Kent, St. Margaret's, Anne Arundel County. Post Office Discontinued—Roesville, Queen Anne County.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The President has recognized Antonio A. Munoz as Vice Consul of Venezuela at New-York.

Hon. Caleb Cushing has promised to be present at a farewell dinner tendered him by his old friends in Newburyport, Mass., before his departure for Europe.

A Western paper has made up the grangers' ticket for 1876 already. It is Gov. Robert W. Fernan, of Nebraska, for President, and Judge William Schley, of Georgia, for Vice President.

A member has introduced in the Maryland Legislature a bill "to prevent the carrying of weapons while attending places of divine worship in Catoctin District, No. 6, in Frederick County."

The Leavenworth (Kan.) *Commercial* says that while Ex-Gov. Harvey, the new Senator, sympathizes with the grange movement, it is not true that he is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Yesterday morning was the coldest of the season in Hartford, Conn., the thermometer at 8 o'clock ranging from 4° to 12° below zero. At 11 o'clock it was 24° above—a change of over 30° in three hours.

A destructive fire broke out about 6 o'clock yesterday morning in the premises of Du Bord & Co., tobacco manufacturers, in St. Alme lane, near Jacques Cartier street, Montreal, which burned for two hours, but was confined to the building it originated in. The loss is about $10,000; insurance, $8,500.

The Boston hotel-keepers whose "liquor nuisances" were visited last week by the State Constables were thus disposed of by Judge Parmenter in the Municipal Court: George Young, proprietor of Young's Hotel, and Barney Hull, proprietor of the Sherman House, both second offense, fined $75 and costs, and sentenced to three months in the House of Correction. They appealed to the Superior Court, and were held in $500 for their appearance. Edward Chapin, one of the proprietors of the Tremont House, first offense, pleaded guilty, fined $50 and costs, and settled.

A COTTON SHIP ON FIRE OFF MOBILE.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 8.—A revenue cutter just up reports that the ship Sandusky, of New-York, which cleared a few days since for Revel, Russia, loaded with 2,800 bales of cotton, is now on fire in the lower bay; that she towed her to westward and left for Mobile for assistance.

CARELESS USE OF FIRE-ARMS.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 8.—Albert M. Case, a son of O. P. Case, Esq., of this city, twenty years old, shot himself accidentally in the head last night while carelessly handling a pistol which he thought was not loaded. The wound will probably be fatal. Willie White was also shot yesterday by a companion through carelessness. The wound is severe, but hopes are entertained that he will recover.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

THE AUTOPSY TO BE MADE BEFORE MEDICAL MEN ONLY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—The meeting at the College of Physicians, at which the final arrangements for the autopsy of the bodies of the Siamese Twins will be settled, will not be held till to-morrow night, nor, so far as seems probable, will the autopsy be carried out before the middle of the week, and perhaps later. Since the arrival on Friday of the bodies and Dr. Pancoast and his colleagues, the medical authorities here whom they represented have seen that there is no necessity for hurry, and that there is every reason for deliberate action. The bodies were embalmed before leaving Mount Airy, and the process will be repeated, so as to avoid all chance of further decomposition. Thus it is felt that there is no need of undue haste. There are, too, some important matters requiring further consideration which necessitate delay. The formal documents signed by Dr. Pancoast and Dr. Allen on behalf of the medical body in this city may, more than probably, have to be supplemented by further agreements between them and the families of Chang and Eng through their representatives; and, then, it is not yet determined on the best mode of taking accurate diagrams of the bodies and the connecting ligature during the autopsy. Photography naturally suggests itself, and I think that there is little doubt that negatives will be taken at all stages of the autopsy.

The question as to the making the autopsy in the Theatre of the College of Physicians or in the Theatre of the Jefferson College will be settled at the meeting to-morrow night. The Theatre of the College of Physicians is very small. That of the Jefferson College will accommodate about 500 persons. In the first case, the autopsy would be carried on before delegates from the different medical schools; in the latter case, before a more diversified and more general representation of the medical profession. In no case will the general public or any newspaper reporters be allowed to be present. On the contrary, nothing will be allowed to transpire till the official report of the gentlemen making the autopsy is published. As to the autopsy itself, it bids fair to be a very long operation. It may possibly occupy several days, as it is determined to make it as complete as possible. Official notes will be taken as the operation proceeds, and photographs or some diagrams will be made.

This must occupy much time. The excitement among the medical profession here is increasing hour by hour. The doctors have all sorts of theories and few other topics of conversations, even with their best patients. To-morrow night we shall know all the final arrangements, I hope, and some of the experts who are burning with professional enthusiasm will not then have long to wait before their curiosity is gratified, and the scientific medical facts, if there be any to be elicited, are before the world.

TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

THE POSTAL CONTRACTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Post Office laws require that bidders for mail contracts shall deposit guarantee checks on some national bank to the extent of five per cent., payable to the order of the Postmaster General. It has been discovered that some of the checks have been made payable to the order of John Creswell, and others to the order of John A. Crewell, instead of John A. J. Creswell, Postmaster General, and others to the order of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, all in good faith; but, in consequence of these informalities, the bids of those giving such checks will be ruled out under the law. In order to cure the defect Representative Luttrell yesterday brought the subject to the attention of the Postmaster General, who has prepared a bill for that purpose, and which Mr. Luttrell will introduce in the House to-morrow. As the pending proposals for mail service on the Pacific coast and other sections are affected by the informalities it is supposed the bill will be passed at an early day.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, at their meeting yesterday, adopted a resolution that the investigations to be conducted by the committee be made at meetings regularly held, and that they shall cover the transactions and disbursements of the Department of Justice from its organization. The Attorney General has been requested to appear before the Committee on Wednesday next, to furnish such information as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of enabling the committee properly to discharge its duties. The investigation will cover a large range of expenditures, involving those of United States Marshals and others in the execution of the laws, for contingencies, allowances, and the expenses generally of the Judicial system. The investigation has, also, for its object the correction of abuses which may be found to exist.

ECONOMY IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

The committees which have been examining heads of departments and chiefs of bureaus have almost entirely failed to obtain information from them in the direction of economy, and will therefore act upon their own judgment, with the ascertained facts concerning the workings of the public service. Although but little retrenchment is expected in the civil list, it is believed that Congress will, to some extent, provide more definite means than now exist for the expenditures of large sums of money, especially in the Treasury Department, in connection with loans and the printing of notes and securities.

THE INVESTIGATION OF DISTRICT AFFAIRS.

Some of the Senators are opposed to the Senate taking part in the investigation of the affairs of the Government of the District of Columbia, not only on account of the pressure of committee business, but because it is thought the House Select Committee is sufficiently able to conduct the investigation without the concurrence of the Senate. And it has been privately urged that there is a manifest impropriety in the Senate taking part in the investigation, because if charges of flagrant wrong should actually be established, involving the official standing of some of the parties accused of improper conduct, it might devolve upon the Senate to take action other than in a legislative capacity.

PROTECTION OF FRONTIER SETTLEMENTS.

The Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives have made a favorable report on the bill to provide for the better protection of the frontier settlements of Texas against Indian and Mexican depredations by lines of telegraph. The committee say the importance of the measure cannot be overestimated. It will connect the military posts upon an exposed frontier with each other, and with the military head-quarters of the district and of the division. It has been urgently recommended by the General commanding the district, and by the General of the Army and the Secretary of War, and repeatedly called to the attention of Congress, and, as a matter of economy, the same protection cannot otherwise be secured at anything like the amount of cost to the Government, which is estimated by competent officers to be less than the amount required to support one company of cavalry for one year. The committee urge upon Congress the importance of this measure. The line, if built, would connect the posts between Red River and the Rio Grande at some convenient point with Austin, San Antonio, and Waco.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON PATENTS.

The House Committee on Patents will, probably at their next meeting, adopt a series of rules to govern them in the consideration of the business before them. The rules were considered on Friday, but there was not a full attendance of members. It is known that, heretofore, bills have been reported from that committee for extensions and passed, when the persons interested had little or no standing at the Patent Office in the merits of their claims; or when the cases did not clearly come under the Patent Office law. In other words, there has, in former Congresses, been special legislation for the benefit of particular parties, irrespective of its effect on the public at large. But the present committee propose to give the patentee, who has not realized money on useful inventions, and whose rights have been infringed, an opportunity to have a fair hearing before the Patent Office in behalf of an extension of his patent; and where it is shown that an inventor or patentee has been largely or reasonably compensated, and not presenting sufficient reasons for an extension, they will, of course, report adversely.

WAR CLAIMS.

Judge Lawrence, Chairman of the House Committee on War Claims, is now preparing a report, proposing a classification of the numerous claims pending before the committee. The Southern Claims Commission act on claims for stores furnished to the Quartermaster's Department during the late war; but there are others, alike meritorious, which do not now come under general law. The classification will enable the committee to make greater progress than they do now with the thousands of accumulated claims before them.

CONSULAR FEES AND SALARIES.

Representative Orth, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, is engaged in the preparation of a bill revising Consular salaries and fees, with a view to making them proportionate to the importance of the office and the amount of service rendered.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MINT.

The Committee on Appropriations have reached the question of re-establishing the New-Orleans Mint, and to-morrow Representative Sheldon, of Louisiana, will make an argument before the committee in favor of the proposition.

POSSIBLE ABOLITION OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

The Indian question will soon come before the House, and give rise to much discussion. The Committee on Indian Affairs are maturing measures which look to a change in the management of Indian affairs, dispensing with the present Board of Indian Commissioners, and restoring the management to the War Department. A bill will also be reported from that committee to more effectually carry into effect the Indian Intercourse act, by rigidly excluding spirituous liquors. Already a bill has been reported with a view to securing publicity to the acts of Indian Agents by giving ready access to their bonds, and a general reform in Indian agencies will be recommended.

TARIFF AND INTERNAL REVENUE.

Many gentlemen, representing various interests, are desirous of being heard before the Committee on Ways and Means on the subjects of tariff and internal revenue, but the committee have necessarily to restrict such hearings for want of time. The bill for the correction of errors in the present Tariff act, and embodying amendments to conform to judicial decisions is still pending.

OBITUARY.

HON. JOHN MILTON EARLE.

Hon. John Milton Earle died in Worcester, Mass., yesterday, aged seventy-nine years and ten months. He had been prominently identified with the growth of that city, and for thirty-five years was editor of the Worcester *Spy*, from which position he retired about fifteen years ago. Mr. Earle was a leading member of the Society of Friends, of the Horticultural Society, and other organizations. He had formerly been prominently connected with the State politics of Massachusetts

HENRY MILLER, M. D.

Dr. Henry Miller, President of the Louisville Medical College, died yesterday, aged seventy-three years. He was author of many standard medical works, and was identified with several prominent institutions during over thirty years of his life.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BROADWAY.

A MARBLE BUILDING PARTIALLY BURNED OUT—LOSS ESTIMATED AT $100,000.

At 1:30 o'clock this morning, as one of the Fire Insurance Patrol was passing the five-story marble front building, No. 371 Broadway, near Franklin, he observed smoke issuing through the cellar gratings in front of the building. He at once gave an alarm, and this was quickly responded to by Engine Companies Nos. 7, 31, 12, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. The doors of the building were forced open with great difficulty, and it was then discovered that a fierce fire was raging in the basement and sub-cellar, from the front to the rear of the building. The near gratings on Scott's alley were also forced open, and huge streams of water were soon being forced against the flames by several powerful steamers. In a few moments a second alarm was sent out, and was responded to promptly by Chief Bates, Assistant Chief Shay, and the reserve section of the Fire Department of the district. Despite the well-directed and almost superhuman efforts of the firemen, the flames gained rapidly upon them, and by means of a skylight in the centre of the building, communicated to the second and third floors of the building.

The basement, subcellar, and first floor of the edifice are occupied by C. B. Rouss, dry goods auctioneer, and the four upper floors by A. Friedman & Co., importers of and dealers in laces and fine white goods of various descriptions. No. 369 Broadway is occupied by J. B. Spelman & Co., fancy goods and notions, whose stock will be badly damaged by water and smoke. No. 373 is occupied by Rice & Brother and by Muller & Sinsheimer, dealers in fancy goods, who also sustain losses by water.

As we go to press the fire is burning fiercely, but Chief Bates is confident of confining the flames to the building in which they originated. No trustworthy estimate of the loss could be obtained, but it is feared that it will reach, if not exceed, $100,000. No information in regard to the origin of the fire could be gained.

THE REFORM NOMINEE FOR CITY TREASURER IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—Affidavits of New-York detectives are published to-day, charging Charles Gray, the Democratic candidate for Receiver of Taxes, with criminal offenses in New-York City. Forney's *Press* publishes a card from Gray stating that the charges are false; but, as he believes that he will not be allowed an opportunity of showing them to be so, on the eve of the election, he declines the nomination. The President of the Democratic Convention has called that body for to-morrow, to make a nomination in Gray's place.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 8.—The boiler in a saw mill in Charlton County, Mo., exploded yesterday morning. Elisha Smith, the engineer, and Richard Worthington and Jesse Thatcher, employes, were killed, and William Simpson was badly wounded. Smith was blown about six rods from the mill. His head and both arms and legs were torn off, his body rent open, and his brains scattered over the ground. Worthington was blown two hundred feet from the mill; both his arms were torn off and both legs broken near the ankles. Thatcher had his skull broken and one hand cut off by a piece of the boiler, and was carried fifty feet from the mill. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

CONVICTION OF WHITE MURDERERS BY A COLORED JURY.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 8.—The trial of James and B. L. Duffus for the murder of Harry West, in July last, was closed late last night, and resulted in a verdict of murder in the case of the former and manslaughter in the case of the latter. All the parties were young white men, and respectably connected. The accused were defended by three leading lawyers, and were prosecuted by the Attorney General of the State. The peculiar feature of the trial was the selection by the prisoners' counsel of a jury composed exclusively of black men of the most ignorant class, the reason assigned being that these men would be free from the prejudices created by the newspaper reports of the atrocious circumstances of the murder at the time it was committed. The jury were out three hours. The defense has moved for a new trial.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. GLADSTONE AWAITING THE RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Mr. Gladstone will await the conclusion of the elections before deciding as to what course the Government will take.

LATEST REPORTS OF THE RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 9—6:30.—The Parliamentary returns announced up to this date show that seventy-five Conservatives have been elected to seats formerly filled by Liberals, and that twenty-seven Liberals have been chosen in place of Conservatives.

INDIA.

PROGRESS OF THE FAMINE.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—A special dispatch to the *Times* reports that the famine has extended to Nepaul.

THE ACHEENESE WAR.

THE NATIVE CHIEFS PREPARING FOR FURTHER RESISTANCE TO THE DUTCH.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The latest advices from Sumatra show that the Acheenese chiefs still hold out, and are building forts in the interior

FOREIGN NOTES.

The law introducing general conscription in Russia is about to be promulgated.

The *Presse* of Vienna learns from Rome that the beatification of Louis XVI. is to take place before long.

An English clergyman, the Rector of Twyeham, was fined £5 the other day for using armorial bearings without having paid the duty.

It is proposed to erect an Episcopal throne in the Cathedral at Oxford, in memory of the late Bishop Wilberforce, £300 having been already subscribed for the purpose.

Sir Andrew Clarke, British Governor of the Straits Settlements, has formed a Protectorate Government in Laroot. A Political Resident has been provisionally appointed. The natives are being disarmed, and the piratical prows have surrendered.

The last excavations made in the neighborhood of the Temple of Venus, at Rome, have led to the discovery of the road which led in a straight line from that building to the Coliseum, and of some steps conducting to the vestibule of the former.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Journal de Bruxelles* says that Baron Brunnow will shortly be recalled from London on account of his advanced age, and also because he was opposed to the Duke of Edinburgh's marriage with the Russian Grand Duchess.

The British revenue for the period between April 1, 1873, and Jan. 17, 1874, is returned at £70,779,012, which is £4,400,862 more than the receipts for the corresponding period of last year. The total expenditure for the later term amounts to £69,522,856, which includes the Alabama indemnity.

Among many suggestions that have been made for preventing a recurrence of the Ville du Havre disaster, we find one in a foreign paper that the companies should always start two steamers instead of one, and that these should then keep together across the Atlantic, so as to assist each other in case of need. Such is theory.

The death, at Paris, is announced of M. Eugène Philippon, aged forty-five, one of the most distinguished members of the French illustrated press, and son, by adoption, of the celebrated Philippon, of the *Caricature*. He was for many years the director of the *Petit Journal Pour Rire*, the *Modes Parisiennes*, &c.

The *Belgique Militaire* has an article wherein it is contended that in the coming war of revenge by France against Germany Belgium will necessarily be invaded by the French, and that unless Belgium can oppose 150,000 good troops France could, in less than a week, throw four army corps into the country and menace the entire line of the Rhine. The deduction from this is that Belgium needs a larger army.

Capt. Robertson, of the ship Loch Earn, which sank the Ville du Havre, has written to the London *Times*, giving an emphatic denial to many of the statements made before the French tribunal which investigated Capt. Surmont's story of the disaster. Capt. Robertson is borne out in his denial by all of his own crew and by the look-out man on the Ville du Havre.

The exportation of horses from France to foreign countries during the first quarter of 1873 amounted to 14,923; of which 7,831 were for England, 2,003 for Belgium, 2,494 for Germany, 391 for Italy, and 1,421 for Switzerland. The value of the animals was 12,567,000 francs. During the same period of 1867 the trade only produced 2,500,000 francs.

The English Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce offers its gold medal, or £20, for the best "revolution indicator" which shall accurately inform the officer on deck and the engineer in charge of the engine what are the number of revolutions of the paddles or screw per minute, without the necessity of counting them.

It is alleged that Mr. Gladstone expressed strong disapproval of the meeting lately held under the auspices of Earl Rimele, to express sympathy with Germany in her persecution of the Catholics, and that he went so far as to dissuade many persons from attending it. The statement has been commented on very angrily in the German journals, and especially in those of a semi-official character.

A letter from Pompeii states that the last excavations were unusually productive. In bronze were found a kettle, saucepan, cup, and a small mold for pastry; in lead, thirty weights and a cover with a bronze handle; in iron, a hammer and two vases fastened together by rust; in glass, an amphora with handles of beautiful form and in excellent preservation; in marble, a small mortar and a balancing weight; in terra-cotta, a vessel holding color, and two pitchers; also was discovered a large shell, strongly resembling mother-of-pearl, besides several fragments of coloring matter.

A brutal massacre of Chinese has recently taken place in Costa Rica. Some of the men employed on the railroad had offended the chief of the camp, an irascible Frenchman named Lafeychine, in consequence of which he thrashed them with a whip. The Chinese resented this treatment, and drove all the white men out of their camp, whereupon one of the contractors named Meyers, in his fright, telegraphed to Cartago for troops. A force of thirty-five drunken soldiers consequently arrived in the middle of the night, and at once proceeded to fire into a body of 300 Chinese as they lay asleep in their tents. Six were killed and nine others mortally wounded. The officer in charge is now to be tried by court-martial; and the residents are regretting this episode in the history of the Costa Rica Railroad. But there is no redress for the Chinese.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.

RUTLAND, Vt., Feb. 8.—The rear car of train No. 6, on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, leaving Whitehall at 4:10 o'clock P. M. yesterday, was thrown from the track one mile south of Fort Ann. The car went into the ditch and was burned up in twenty minutes. Five passengers were in the car when it ran off. One was killed, two were hurt badly, and one was hurt slightly. All were taken from the burning car through the top of the door before the fire reached them. The name of the person killed was Samuel Cranston, a contractor on the New-York and Canada Railroad, who resided in Cohoes, N. Y. The names of the injured are: Ira Wright, a conductor on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, though not in charge of the train; ——— Daley, a brakeman on the train, who resides in Troy, and Wm. Van Bramer, of Whitehall. The killed and wounded were taken on the train, which proceeded with only thirty-five minutes' delay. Mr. Cranston's neck was broken.

ENGLISH NEWS.

THE DESTINY OF LEICESTER SQUARE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1874.

Foreigners from the Continent of Europe do not patronize either Morley's Hotel or the Langham. The cafés, restaurants, and garlic-perfumed hotels of Leicester square and its neighborhood are more in their line. Frenchmen and Poles seem in particular to be attracted by this dingy and disreputable quarter; and many Frenchmen, even of good position, know Leicester square—or "Lesesterre squarr," as they prefer to call it—much better than any Englishman can pretend to do. In a novel by Méry, entitled, I think, *Une Histoire de Famille*, in which the principal characters come to London, and, as a matter of course, take up their residence in Leicester square, the hero has occasion to call upon the heroine to take an oath, when that lady promptly exclaims: "By that statue of Leicester which stands in the middle of the square, I swear it." No one in London had the least idea that the statue in question represented "Leicester," nor is it at all clear what "Leicester" M. Méry himself may have meant. Probably, however, the Leicester of Sir Walter Scott's *Kenilworth*. Leicester square is to Londoners so unromantic a place that it never seems to have occurred to any one of them to investigate the origin of the statue, which, meanwhile, has for years past been subjected to every kind of indignity. Never, since the statue of the Commandant of Seville was invited to supper by the man who had slain the Commandant—never was statue so insulted, and in so ignoble a manner, as "that statue of Leicester" has been. I believe it at one time wore a helmet or head-gear of some kind; but that was long since knocked off, and with it a portion of the head. Then it was dismounted and probably broken to pieces, the horse, which still remained on its pedestal, being painted blue, red, and ultimately black, with white spots. At last the horse itself was overturned, and, falling to pieces, became a mere mass of rubbish in the midst of a desert which might have been a beautiful garden. Nothing so desolate had ever been beheld in the midst of a civilized city as the scene Leicester square now presented. It was a wilderness, and literally a "howling wilderness;" for, notwithstanding the proximity of French restaurants, the place was infested with cats, who, after the Alhambra had closed its doors and the last of the pleasure-hunters had staggered home, held Walpurgis nights of a character which would have startled Goethe, and which Mendelssohn would have been unable to set to music. The condition of Leicester square was now the great internal grievance of the metropolis. "Can nothing be done with Leicester square?" was asked on all sides; and "Nothing whatever can be done with Leicester square" was the only reply. There were vested rights to be considered; and if one freeholder were in favor of the waste land being cultivated as a garden, another wished it to be built over for the sake of the ground-rents. It was said that Mr. Mapleson wished to build the new opera-house, for which so many sites have been named, in the middle of Leicester square; but if one-half the freeholders liked the idea of an opera-house in the middle of the square, the other half were equally opposed to the project. Winter gardens have been suggested times innumerable; and one maniacal promoter of joint-stock companies thought he could raise capital for turning the interior of Leicester square into a corn-field. "But can it possibly pay," asked one of those critics who throw cold water on everything, "to grow corn in the centre of London?" "Certainly," replied the projector. "You yourself are astonished at the proposal; and if every one in England is as much surprised as you seem to be it will be easy to sell the whole of the Leicester square crop at the rate of a penny a grain." Baron Grant intends neither to grow corn, nor to build an opera-house, nor to farm a Winter garden on his newly-acquired estate; for he has bought, if not the whole of the Leicester square waste land, at least enough of it to give him rights even over that portion which has not yet been made over to him, without waiting to complete his purchase—which, however, is understood to be in a fair way toward completion. Baron Grant has commissioned his friend Mr. Knowles, gardener, architect, and man of letters, to do what he can with it; and the result will doubtless be seen in the shape of gardens, fountains, conservatories, terraces, and probably a museum of some kind. After all, the area at the disposal of Mr. Knowles will be limited enough. The money, however, placed at his command will, it is said, be unlimited; and as Mr. Knowles is a man of taste and talent, something very beautiful indeed may be expected from him. Then the interior of Leicester square, converted from a desert into a garden of Eden without the serpent, (and, it is to be hoped, without the cats,) will be presented by Baron Grant to the Institute of London. Baron Grant is, doubtless, as well known in the financial world of New-York as in that of London. It is unnecessary, then, for me to say anything about him. As for Mr. Knowles, besides being an architect and a gardener, he is editor of that strange theological miscellany to which Catholic priests, members of the Church of England, Dissenters, Unitarians, and professed Atheists jointly contribute, called the *Contemporary Review*. May Mr. Knowles' design for the interior of Leicester square be more homogeneous than his religious magazine!

THE NO-POPERY MEETING.

In view of the coming dissolution of Parliament, it may be hoped that the no-Popery meeting of Tuesday next will pass off without attracting so much attention as might otherwise have been bestowed upon it. As the day draws near the feeling of the liberal-minded portion of the public, whether Liberal or Conservative by politics, seems more and more opposed to it.

A NEW PLAY.

Mr. Wills, the author of "Charles I.," is not a writer of occasional pieces, or one might fancy the "Mary Queen of Scots," on which he is now at work, to be a drama suggested by the Protestant versus Catholic agitation of the present moment. Mrs. Rousby will appear as *Mary Queen of Scots*, and charming she will look in the traditional Marie Stuart costume, while Mr. Rousby will be grim and stern, yet passionate—very passionate, indeed—in the character of *John Knox*, who, positively for the first time on any stage, will be represented as violently in love with *Queen Mary*. I do not mean to say, nor do I think, that Mr. Wills has borrowed this idea from any one; but it recalls the strange idea put forth by Heine, that there had been love passages between Herod's wife and John the Baptist. But John the Baptist did not by any means respond to the passion which (according to Heine's fancy) he had inspired; whereas in the relations imagined by Mr. Wills to have existed between John Knox and Mary Queen of Scots, it is the stern reformer who feels the passion, the frail beauty who remains unmoved.

S. E.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES—PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

The position of insurance companies in reference to the crime of arson has recently come into prominent notice. This matter has been brought about by the circulation of a petition which prays that the Legislature shall adopt certain measures to limit the sum which may be recovered under an insurance policy to three-fourths of the loss sustained. The petition has been largely circulated in New-York business circles, and the views it presents are to the effect that [illegible] of arson is [illegible] by the condition of full or overinsurance. Under the circumstances the petitioners ask that the companies may be compelled to limit their liabilities to the three-fourths standard. The insurance companies are, however, in no way favorable to this project, inasmuch as any losses which they may sustain by the crime of arson are far more than covered by the large percentage which they charge in consequence of the existence of such a crime. Neither do business people incline much to the proposal, as they can see no reason why twenty-five per cent. of their property should be uncovered by insurance.

THE CASE OF FITZ JOHN PORTER.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR VINDICATES THE ACCUSED GENERAL.

The following is the letter of Montgomery Blair in full, which has recently been referred to as showing the justice of Gen. Porter's demand for a rehearing on account of new testimony in his case:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1874.

To Major Gen. Fitz John Porter, Morristown, N. J.:

DEAR GENERAL: You ask me what can be done to get your case reviewed by this Administration. Nothing that I know of. They probably see some trouble and no political advantage in it, and will let it alone. You can get all you really want—the vindication, if any is yet needed, of your good name in the minds of the people—by getting able and distinguished lawyers, who command the public confidence, to review the record and pronounce their judgment on it. Judge Curtis, and Daniel Lord, and Reverdy Johnson, and others, have given you their clear and positive opinion. I have no doubt Mr. Evarts, and Mr. O'Conor, and Mr. Bartlett, and Judge Black would give you the same opinion. These are among the great lawyers of the day. Men of their stamp would not refuse to do justice to a true soldier suffering under a great wrong. No man of sense will regard, against their judgment, the finding of all the courts-martial, or commissions, or boards that ever were packed.

I do not mean to disparage military courts fairly constituted. But the same securities against prejudice, bias, and interest are required in them as in all tribunals.

Undoubtedly you are entitled to a hearing by the President. You are under a sentence of disqualification, which is still in force and course of execution. If it were an executed sentence he might say it was final in law, and rid himself of it in that way. But as the case is, I conceive it to be his clear duty, on an application to the pardoning power, with show of probable cause, to look into it, and if he finds the sentence unjust to issue his pardon. Of course you do not want his pardon, and would refuse to accept it unless he puts it on the ground of your innocence. But your application does not lie only to the pardoning power. Many precedents and a positive statute indicate a more complete remedy in such case of gross injustice. The President may restore you with consent of the Senate. Undoubtedly it is his duty if public justice requires it. It is not a mere matter of executive favor. I do not see how he can refuse to declare his judgment of your entire innocence, if he will examine the new evidence. It is largely evidence from the side of the enemy which you could not procure during the war. It refutes utterly the conjectural findings of the court-martial. You are as much entitled to this evidence as Bazaine was to the testimony of the German Princes and Generals. I do not say that this new evidence is necessary to your vindication. I believe, with Judge Curtis and Mr. Johnson and Mr. Lord, that you are entitled to a full and honorable acquittal on the evidence at the trial; but the new evidence leaves no peg to hang a doubt on. No Judge Advocate (who has his own character to take care of) will assert your guilt in the face of such evidence.

The public, I think, will now look at your case fairly, and no longer through a glass darkly, or party feeling. When they tried you, the War Department wanted to excuse Pope's defeat and their share of the business. That honest and able man, Secretary Welles, in his defense of Mr. Lincoln, tells how Stanton met the emergency. He charged the blame on McClellan. He demanded of Mr. Lincoln his instant dismissal. He tried to engage the whole Cabinet in it. He tried to get them all to sign a paper, drawn by him, to compel Mr. Lincoln's consent. But Mr. Lincoln thought McClellan only could rally the army, and he went to him and asked him to resume the command. That put a check on the business till McClellan was finally removed; and then the charges were worked up against you. The prosecution went on the ground that "the Army of Virginia," (Pope's army,) which got in behind the defences of Washington, "had nobly performed the arduous and perilous work committed to it. Its campaign was marked by signal vigor and ability." And if you had made "a vigorous attack," the "rebels would have been overthrown," and "Jackson's army," (neither within your reach, nor in the habit of being captured and destroyed, unfortunately for us) "destroyed or captured;" and that, for "the escape of that army," and the "calamities and untold grief of our people," in the ensuing years of the war, you were chargeable. There was not one word of truth in all this. It had scarcely any color from the evidence of the trial. And now the new evidence sweeps away the whole ground of it. Still I fear that neither the party as a whole, nor the Administration will take trouble to do you justice, although you have the testimony of a personal and political friend of President Lincoln that at the time of his death he purposed a re-hearing of your case, by which evidence non-attainable during hostility, might be adduced to your favor; an act so like his just and generous nature.

And although you had the cordial assistance of President Fillmore and other persons of high official position, repeatedly declaring your sentence an unjust one, and although you have had presented the opinion of Gen. Sherman that you could "with propriety petition the President to review your case, to remit so much of the sentence as prevents you from holding office and to nominate you for some position, the same or similar as that held by you in the regular army at the time you were dismissed;" and although you have in your possession, with which to ever command the attention and respect of the patriotic people of the country, the assurance of that great soldier, Gen. George H. Thomas, that "he could safely assert that not one of your old army friends believed for one moment that the finding of the court was just, and that it was universally believed that the court had been misled;" and although Vice President Wilson, and Horace Greeley, and Gov. Curtin, and Senators Sherman, Foster, and Harris, with many other distinguished leaders of the Administration party have recommended to the President the revision you ask for, still I fear your case *must wait*.

One false argument has been used against you with the public—that you disobeyed orders, and "disobedience of orders," with or without serious consequences, is a military crime that justifies the sentence. Now, the public do not know that the first part of this proposition is not true in fact, and the second is not military law. Disobedience of orders, according to the motive and circumstances, is an offense of the highest or lowest grade. It may deserve death or a simple reprimand. In small matters and without wrong intention, it is not to be regarded seriously. To be a serious offense in any case it must be positive and willful. If it proceed from misconception, from honest motives, from sincere sense of duty, it may be proof of incapacity, but it is no crime. Even the best officers may have to plead such excuses. Military life gives frequent occasion for them. "No commander," a great historian tells us, was "so indulgent to such errors" as the great Napoleon, and "no master was so faithfully served." Even when Grouchy failed him at Waterloo, though he thought it as "strange as if an earthquake had met his army and swallowed it up," he was still just and generous enough finally to doubt whether "it was treachery or only misfortune." It is established that you were not amenable to either charge.

In regard to the obligation of orders and "blind obedience" to them, the same great master of war has inculcated that absolute, unreasoning, blind obedience is only due when the commander who gives the order is present. If he be absent, and the subordinate is clear that the order was made in ignorance and error of the situation, and that the commander, if present, would not make it, he is allowed to exercise his own best judgment as to the execution of it. A grave responsibility, of course, devolves on him. A selfish, stupid man may say the order is positive—let the blame be on him who gave it; but that is not the suggestion of a high and true sense of public duty. In your case, orders which you were convicted of disobeying, you were relieved and discharged from in express terms. The first or joint order to Gen. McDowell and yourself—annulled by McDowell's word and act—directed "it should not be carried out if any considerable advantages were to be gained by departing from it," and this discretion was availed of all that day so successfully as to keep Lee from throwing all his forces on Pope's scattered army. The other, or last order—known as the 4:30 P. M. order—even if it had not arrived too late for execution, directed you to advance on the exposed flank of Jackson's army. It was not Jackson's flank before you, but Lee and Longstreet in overwhelming force. The prosecution refused to believe that on the trial. *They know it now.* But you knew at the time what Pope did not know. If you had sacrificed your corps, you could not have pleaded the order for it. Orders must be obeyed in good faith; the letter will not justify any act in fraud of the true intent and spirit. Gen. McClellan asserts, and distinguished officers coincide in the opinion, that you acted with excellent judgment and ability in the case. It is clear there was no technical disobedience of orders.

You will, when you get an honest hearing, have the trial set aside as null and void. The artifice of making a staff officer sign the charges in lieu of the military commander to evade the law, which only allows a court to be appointed and detailed by the President in such a case as yours, is a fetch and contrivance of no validity in law. The court detailed by Gen. Halleck for Mr. Stanton was in law no court, and there has been no trial and there is no legal verdict or sentence against you. But this is not what you want. You want the truth brought out and vindicated. You want an investigation on the merits and the evidence; and this I think you will not get at this time. That you will get it one day I have not the least doubt. I believe the truth will always prevail in the end.

It is no new thing to sacrifice a soldier to serve a political end. Byng's case is one of those which are the opprobrium of "military justice." No historian, no writer of any party in England defends it. Yet at the time no man of his party, except Pitt, had the brave and honest heart to remonstrate with the bigot King against that shameful murder. The like iniquity was attempted against Admiral Keppel—"one of the greatest and best men of his age," says the greatest of English writers, and "to the eternal disgrace of the nation"—with likelihood of success, but for the popular outcry. Public justice will yet come to your rescue. Yours truly,

MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

COCK-FIGHTING IN NEW-JERSEY.

A main of cocks between New-York and New-Jersey was fought on Saturday night at a well-known resort in New-Jersey. Much interest was manifested among the admirers of this brutal sport as to the result of the main. The conditions were that each should show fifteen, and fight all that fall in [illegible] from three pounds six ounces to five pounds eight ounces, for $50 each battle and $500 the odd fight deciding the main; the battle to be according to New-York rules. On weighing, thirteen pair fell in, and the fighting began with the New-York birds the favorites at the odds of $100 to $80. After five hours' continued fighting the New-Jersey fowls were victorious by winning nine battles to New-York's four. The affair commenced at 8 o'clock on Saturday night and it was morning before the last battle was decided. It was well attended by prominent New-York, Brooklyn, and New-Jersey "sporting" men.

THE GLOVE ROBBERIES.

SEIZURE OF A SUSPECTED STORE IN LAWRENCE, MASS.—ITS PROPRIETOR IN NEW-YORK.

The series of robberies of Harris Brothers, of No. 877 Broadway, by one of their clerks and his accomplices of a large number of gloves during the past four years were fully described in THE TIMES of Thursday, and mention was made of the fact that some of the gloves were being sold in Boston and Lawrence, Mass., at one-half the price charged by the firm. Further developments of the case come from the latter city, and are thus set forth by the correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, whose telegram is dated Feb. 5: "State Detective Philbrick, who has been hunting up this part of the matter, soon found that I. I. Keller was the man who had a store in Lawrence, and that he had been in the glove business. He came here about four months ago, and took a store in Drew's blocks, on Essex street. His business at first was in dry goods and millinery. About Christmas time, however, he began selling his stock at auction, and announced by extensive advertisements in the papers that some time in February he would open with an extensive assortment of ready-made clothing. It was known that he had been offering kid gloves under the market price, and among those he approached was the firm of Byron, Truell & Co. He sold them four dozen of the Harris gloves at $8 a dozen, his story being that his brother had imported the gloves, and that as the latter had no money to take them out of bond, he had taken them off his hands, and wanted to get his money back by selling them at cost or at a sacrifice. Col. Philbrick immediately placed Keller under surveillance and entered into communication with the officers in New-York, the arrangement being that the latter should telegraph here before they made any arrests. This part of the programme was not carried out, and while Philbrick was waiting here he was compelled to allow Keller to leave the city for New-York for fear that by arresting him prematurely the principals in the robbery might escape. Information was sent the New-York officers yesterday to look out for Keller there, and meanwhile, upon hearing of the arrests in New-York, Philbrick made a descent upon Keller's store, which in his absence was in charge of his wife. The descent was made under cover of a writ of attachment for debt, Sheriff Briggs accompanying the party, and putting a keeper in charge of the store. This was in order to induce Keller's wife to telegraph him to come back and settle the indebtedness. He has here about $2,500 in property, and the theory of the officers is that he might attempt to save some of it and so return. Abundant evidence of his complicity with Saul Adams, the instigator of the glove robberies, was disclosed in an examination of his papers, among which Philbrick found a large package of letters in German, written to Keller by Adams, and all relating to the stolen gloves. Keller's check-book here shows that he has sent within two or three months about $500 for a hundred dozen gloves received from him. The officers were confirmed in their suspicions that Keller had been doing business under a fictitious name by their examination and by the admissions of his wife. Adams' letters were all addressed on the inside as 'Mr. Fuchs,' and among the papers was a power of attorney partly made out, in which I. L. Keller, of San Francisco, Cal., was represented as authorizing Frederic Fuchs, of Lawrence, to act as his representative. This was undoubtedly prepared to be used in case of any trouble as evidence that the Lawrence party or parties in the case were simply agents. There is evidence, however, that Keller's real name is Fuchs, and his wife acknowledged it in an interview with Col. Philbrick. The Lawrence store is undoubtedly a part of the machinery of the ring of robbers to dispose of the goods."

FORGERY AND CREDULITY.

The London *Daily News* of Jan. 24 says: 'The exposure of the colossal swindle known as the Shapira collection of idols, vessels, and pottery with ancient inscriptions from Moab, which may be read in full in to-day's *Athenæum*, adds another and an instructive chapter to the history of forgery and credulity. It was an ingenious combination of forgeries, appealing at once to the scholar, the archæologist, and the numismatist. To the last it offered certain clay disks, which might be coins and might be *tesseræ*: to the second it showed vessels of strange and uncouth shape unknown to Egyptian, Greek, or Etruscan art, with figures illustrative of a mythology long since perished; while to the scholar it gave inscriptions by the hundred in that Phœnician character in which King Mesha wrote, and of which so few specimens remain. Unfortunately, it is through these very inscriptions that the plot has been brought to light. The forger was a little too clever, and yet not clever enough; for his inscriptions, though doubtless in the Phœnician character, could not by any ingenuity be separated into Hebrew words. It is a disadvantage not common among literary forgeries, most of which can at least be read. The great Psalmanazar, who pretended to be a native of Formosa, invented a language, an alphabet, and a literature for himself. Chatterton made his own method of spelling an impossible old English dialect. The celebrated Annius, of Viterbo, who pretended to have found the lost works of Sanchoniathon and Manetho, of whom he knew as much as Dr. Primrose's unfortunate friend, at least produced something that might be read; and these travelers who describe countries they have never seen, and from their arm-chairs pursue the windings of the Orinoco or the Indus, do give their readers printed matter in intelligible vernacular. The author of the Shapira Collection, however, could not be read at all, and the only literary purpose he has served has been to stimulate the paper trade by causing the consumption of many reams in controversy. He has secured another object, to be sure, and one deeply at his own heart, namely, the transfer of a goodly sum from the gorged money bags of Berlin to the lean and hungry coffers of Jerusalem.

Let us briefly give the history of this remarkable case. It is now about two years since it began to be rumored that a certain Jewish Protestant convert, living in Jerusalem, was receiving from an Arab small quantities of pottery, vases broken and entire, figures of animals, and rudely executed statuettes of men and women. Presently it was discovered that on many of these things were inscriptions in that old Phœnician character, the direct ancestor of our own, in which the Moabite Stone was written. They were evidently ancient, being incrusted with a layer of saltpetre, the natural effect of time and damp on earthenware; their form, grotesque and rude, indicated the earliest stage of art; the emblems which adorned them pointed to a cult which was apparently a mixture of astronomical and nature worship; in the seven punctures which adorned the figures were the seven planets; in the earthen calf the reference was obvious to the brazen calf. Here was the Dea Syria:

> 'Ashtoreth, whom the Phœnicians called
> Astarte, Queen of Heaven, with crescent horns;'

and here was the god of King Mesha—

> 'Chemos, the obscene dread of Moab's sons.'

These things, it was contended, could not be forged by an Arab; each specimen would cost too much to make; and the manifest antiquity of the whole, as proved by the saltpetre, was by itself a sufficient argument in their favor. Notwithstanding all these things, English archæologists refused to give in their adhesion. They stiffly maintained that any genuine Phœnician inscription could be read; that it would be written in certain forms of letters already ascertained; and they pointed not only to forms which deviated from the recognized type, but also to a bilingual inscription on a vase, which would have been invaluable but for the fact that in neither character could it be read, while the two characters could not by any possibility be used on the same jar, except at an interval of many hundred years. But then came fresh intelligence. Two German travelers, with Mr. Shapira, crossed into Moab and dug for themselves, finding bits of pottery like those in the collection. Curiously enough, even this proof failed to convince the stiff-necked English. The German Government, however, unwilling to lose so great a prize, bought the whole collection for £1,000, and had it transferred to Berlin, the Museum of which city it now adorns. A second collection was immediately commenced, and has been going on with commendable zeal and rapidity until, on the 29th day of December last, a sudden and disastrous stoppage to the whole business was caused by M. Ganneau's exposure of the fact that it was a forgery from beginning to end. He has sent home an account, which will be supplemented by a fuller statement, but which, meantime, is as amusing and as minute as a narrative by Defoe. M. Ganneau possessed, to begin with, a certain knowledge which placed the unhappy artist, the forger, at a disadvantage; for he knew what we may call the handwriting of the inscriptions. 'These,' he said, 'are the work of my old friend Selim el Gari;' and on returning to Jerusalem for the Palestine Exploration fund he resolved that his first work should be to bestow publicity upon a modest but meritorious designer. He reflected that to manufacture pottery requires the assistance of a potter, and so, without exciting the suspicions of Selim, he began by visiting in turn all the half-dozen potteries in Jerusalem, and making the acquaintance of the workmen. The result was that he speedily found the men who had assisted Selim, and has been enabled to send over as graphic a confession as we remember to have read. In it we see the twilight procession carrying grisly Moloch and his band from the workshop to the potter; we see the artful dipping in the saltpetre which should give the gods of the Moabites a premature and precocious age—'to make them grow old,' said honest Selim; and we are told of the scrupulous care with which any tell-tale fragment was gathered up. What we do not see, but may imagine, is the consternation of the respectable Selim el Gari, with that of the pious proselyte, his colleague, dupe, or accomplice, Shapira, and the disappointment of the German archæologists.'

THE CENTRAL WATER LINE.

FROM THE OHIO RIVER TO THE VIRGINIA CAPES.

THE HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE GREAT WORK—ITS PROPOSED ENLARGEMENT AND EXTENSION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Feb. 6, 1874.

The extension and completion of the James River and Kanawha Canal to the Ohio River by the United States Government has at length become a national question, engaging the earnest attention of Congress, and the interest of the people in all parts of the country. Last year the Senate Committee on Inland Transportation (consisting of Senators Conkling, Sherman, and others) sat in this city for several days, hearing evidence as to the importance and necessity of the work; and now, at the request of this same committee, the Secretary of War has ordered here a Board of United States Engineers to inquire into the cost and practicability of the great enterprise. This board convened here yesterday in the office of the James River Improvement Company, and consists of Gens. Q. A. Gilmore, J. G. Barnard, and G. Weitzel, Col. Wm. P. Craighill, Lieut. Thos. Tuttle, (Secretary of the board,) and Mr. Benjamin H. Latrobe, the eminent civil engineer. This board will strictly confine themselves to the questions of practicability and cost. Upon these points they will gather all available testimony here, and then they will proceed to a careful personal survey of the canal itself, and the route of its proposed extension. Their investigation will be complete and exhaustive, and it is expected that their report will decide for all time whether the enlargement and extension be practicable or not, and whether or not the cost will be out of proportion to the benefits reasonably expected to flow from the completion of this water line.

On the 11th of March, 1870, Virginia being utterly unable to extend and complete the canal, the Virginia General Assembly voted a memorial to Congress in regard to the matter, in which they "respectfully represent that there is a necessity for a shorter, cheaper, and better channel of communication between the Western States and the Atlantic sea-board; that such a channel can be obtained through Virginia by connecting the waters of the James and Greenbrier, and improving the Greenbrier, New, and Kanawha Rivers." The memorial further says: "When this route shall have been completed, it is believed that it will present the shortest, cheapest, and the best line from the Mississippi to the Atlantic. The distance from the Mississippi to Hampton Roads by this route is 1,333 miles. The distance by the Illinois and Michigan Canal, the lakes, and Erie Canal, to New-York, is 1,919 miles. By the Fox and Wisconsin improvement and the lakes to New-York it is 1,560 miles. By the most direct railroad route to Chicago, and thence by the lakes to New-York, it is 1,731 miles. By the Ohio River, Wabash Canal, the lakes, and Erie Canal, to New-York, it is 1,418 miles. By the Ohio River, Ohio Canal, the lakes, and Erie Canal, to New-York, it is 1,638 miles. The distance from the mouth of the Ohio, by the Mississippi River and Gulf, to New-York, is 2,876 miles."

After briefly enumerating all the arguments in favor of the work as one of national importance, the memorial respectfully asks "that the Congress of the United States shall, in such way as may seem to them best, either by direct appropriation, or by a loan of the credit of the Government, furnish the means of executing the work in four years, [estimated in the memorial at $40,000,000.] On her part, the State of Virginia, West Virginia concurring, will release the interest of the two States in the work; will relinquish all of her interest in the work, which is represented by more than $10,000,000, of which $7,400,000 is preferred stock, money actually expended in prosecuting the work to Buchanan; and will turn the work over to the Government to be completed in such manner as Congress may direct. If Congress shall see fit to complete the work by direct appropriation, without a return of the principal and interest, Virginia, West Virginia concurring, will further agree that the water line, as soon as completed, shall be thrown open to the public free of toll, except so far as may be necessary to keep the work in repair. This suggestion is made with the broad view that it is a work in which the whole nation will be the stockholder, and that the money paid for its construction will be more than returned every year, principal and interest, in the saving in the cost of transportation, the cheapening of provisions, and the general development and prosperity of the country. But if this view should not prevail, it is not doubted that the money advanced by the Government could be speedily returned, both principal and interest, from the revenues derived from tolls, and when that shall have been done, then the State will consent that the water line shall forever be a public highway, free of toll, except for purposes of repair. The State of Virginia will agree that the work shall be prosecuted either under the management of the company, subject to such regulations and restrictions as Congress may impose, or by Commissioners appointed by the States of Virginia and West Virginia, who will hold the property as a sacred trust for the benefit of the whole country, under like regulations; or that the prosecution of the work and the management of the property, when it shall have been completed, shall be committed to a Board of eleven Trustees, one of whom shall be appointed by the President of the United States, and one each by the States of Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland, as recommended by the National Board of Trade at its annual session in December last, or in any other way in which its construction and management will best promote the prosperity and welfare of the whole country."

The Legislature of West Virginia subsequently passed a like memorial to Congress.

On the 11th of the following July Congress so far heeded these memorials as to pass an act authorizing the survey, by United States engineers, of the James River and Kanawha Canal, and a careful survey of the work was made the same year, (as well as of the route of the proposed extension,) by Messrs. Walter E. Turpin and William R. Hutton, under the direction of Major William P. Craighill, United States Engineers. The result of the surveys was that the practicability of the extension, &c., was declared to be undoubted, and that the cost in round numbers would be $50,000,000.

As now the eyes of Government and people are bent on this James River and Kanawha Canal, it may be well worth while to give some account of it, which I shall proceed to do as briefly as possible without presuming to take sides on a question which the report of the Board of Engineers, now in session here, will doubtless definitely decide.

The first project of a public highway to connect the valleys of the James and Ohio is credited to Gov. Spotswood, when he set out from Williamsburg on the 20th of August, 1716, on his journey across the Blue Ridge, but the earliest recorded mention of the scheme is in a letter of Rev. James Maury, dated Jan. 10, 1756. Early in his career the importance of east and west water lines of communication through Virginia attracted and engaged the earnest attention of George Washington, and he never ceased until the day of his death to urge their construction upon his countrymen. It was at his instance that his friend James Madison introduced into the Legislature of Virginia, Dec. 15, 1784, a bill to provide for opening and extending the navigation of James River, and which became a law Jan. 5, 1785, being signed on that day by the Speaker, John Tyler, father of President Tyler. Under this act the first James River Company was organized, and that company constructed a canal around the falls of the river, extending from this city to Westham—a distance of seven miles. This was the small beginning of the great work which has now grown to a magnitude that enlists the interest of the whole Union. This first organization continued till 1820, and in 1817–19 the first surveys of a canal route to the Ohio were made, merely contemplating a slack-water navigation by batteaus of two or three feet draught and a portage over the mountains. On the 17th of February, 1820, the General Assembly passed an act to amend the "act for clearing and improving the navigation of James River, and for uniting the eastern and western waters by the James and Kanawha Rivers," and thereby transferred the rights, interests and franchises of the first James River Company to the Commonwealth. By an act of Feb. 24, 1823, all the rights, powers, duties, and privileges of the old company were conferred on the Board of Public Works, whose transactions were still to be in the name of the "James River Company."

This second "James River Company," on State account, enlarged and reconstructed the former canal from Richmond to Westham, and extended it to "Maiden's Adventure," in Goochland County, twenty-seven miles; constructed a canal through the Blue Ridge, seven and one-half miles long, made a turnpike road from Covington to the mouth of Big Sandy River, 280 miles long, and improved the Kanawha River by wing-dams and sluices from Charleston to its mouth, a distance of fifty-eight miles. In 1826–28 Capt. McNeil, of the United States Topographical Engineers, surveyed a route for a canal and slack-water navigation, passing the mountains by a tunnel two and six-tenths miles long, at an elevation of 1,916 feet above tide. Subsequent surveys were made by engineers of ability, but the general plans and locations of Capt. McNeil remained unchanged.

Under an act of March 16, 1832, the James River and Kanawha Company was incorporated, an organization being effected May 25, 1835, until which time the "James River Company" still existed. This act transferred the whole interest of the State in the works and property of the James River Company to the James River and Kanawha Company at a valuation of $1,000,000, with which the Commonwealth was credited on her subscription of three-fifths of the capital stock of the new company, the remaining two-fifths being subscribed by corporations and individuals. This capital stock was limited by the act to $5,000,000. In addition to crediting the State with $1,000,000 for the old works, the company also assumed an annuity forever of $21,000, to be paid the stockholders of the original James River Company, which was equivalent to $350,000 at six per cent. interest. Of the individual subscriptions of $2,000,000 there proved insolvent $73,336; and, thus of the whole $5,000,000 capital the company received in cash only $3,926,664. All beyond the capital thus realized has been money either borrowed directly from the Treasury of the State, or on bonds guaranteed by the State.

The new canal from Richmond to Lynchburg was begun in 1836, and finished about the 1st of December, 1840. Within that period the second division of the canal above Lynchburg was commenced, and the work prosecuted until 1842, when, funds failing, its construction was suspended until 1847, when the Legislature appropriated $1,246,000 to complete it. Work was resumed in July, 1847, and the canal was completed to Buchanan in November, 1851. In August, 1853, fifteen miles of the division next above Buchanan was put under contract, but after a considerable amount of work had been done in the way of tunneling, and the construction of stone locks and aqueducts, funds were again exhausted and progress suspended in the Fall of 1856. With this terminated the extension of the canal, for it has since gone no further.

The total cost of the work, including capital stock and money borrowed, was $10,436,869, of which, in addition to three-fifths of the capital stock, $7,200,000 was borrowed directly from the State, or on her credit. On the 23d of March, 1860, to relieve the company as much as possible from its embarrassments, the General Assembly passed an act increasing the capital stock to $12,400,000, in which, in addition to her original stock, the State took 74,000 shares at $100 each, (six per cent. preferred stock,) of which 72,000 shares were in full satisfaction of the $7,200,000 borrowed from the State, and for the remaining 2,000 shares $200,000 was paid to the company to be applied to the extinguishment of the floating debt of the company. By the same act the company was authorized to borrow $2,500,000, at a rate not exceeding seven per cent., for the purpose of completing the canal to Covington.

At this period the agent of a party of French capitalists appeared here and proposed to enter into an agreement to complete the canal to the Ohio on an enlarged scale. After much consideration his propositions were accepted by the company, and the necessary legislation was secured. The civil war, however, now came on to frustrate this engagement, as well as all other efforts to extend the canal, and in the Spring of 1867 the agreement with the French capitalists was abandoned by mutual consent.

In March, 1867, the floating debt of the company was officially reported at $622,480, and the General Assembly authorized the company "to borrow the sum of $750,000, to be applied to paying off the floating debt of the company, putting and keeping its present works in repair, and to give a mortgage on the property, franchises, and net revenues of the company for the purpose of securing such loan." The company accordingly issued its bonds, having twenty years to run, at six per cent., and has by the sale of them greatly reduced the floating debt. It is understood that its revenues are barely sufficient to keep the canal in repair and pay the interest on its bonds. Besides the costs and liabilities already enumerated the City of Richmond has lent the company a large amount in city bonds.

The capital stock of the company is at present held as follows:

	Shares.
State of Virginia	104,000
City of Richmond	5,768
City of Lynchburg	673
Washington-Lee University	100
Individual stockholders	13,459
Total	124,000

It is said that in case the United States Government accepts the proposition to take the work, the interest of the corporations and individuals can easily be extinguished.

The Central Water Line, as it is called, consists of the following completed and unfinished works, extending from tide-water on James River at Richmond to Point Pleasant on the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, 482 miles:

	Miles.
1. The Richmond dock and tide-water connection (completed)	1
2. The first division of the canal, from Richmond to Lynchburg (completed)	146½
3. The second division of the canal, from Lynchburg to Buchanan (completed)	50
4. The third division of the canal, from Buchanan to Covington (partially constructed)	47
5. The fourth division of the canal, from Covington to the Greenbrier River (not yet touched)	29⅓
6. The Greenbrier and New Rivers, to Lyken's Shoals, on the Kanawha	123¼
7. The Kenawha River, from Lyken's Shoals to the Ohio River	85⅛

The navigation of the line is distributed into different forms, as follows:

Two hundred and thirty-four and a quarter miles of canal navigation; forty-two and three-fourths miles of slack-water navigation at intervals between Richmond and the Greenbrier River, and 280 miles of slack-water navigation from Howard's Creek (a branch of the Greenbrier) to the Ohio River. There are also 125 miles of river navigation from Richmond to Norfolk, or 151 miles of river and bay navigation from Richmond to the Capes of Virginia.

The main line of the constructed canal, on the first division, has four "connections" with the south side of James River by means of locks and dams and bridges, one being at Cartersville, one at New-Canton, one at Hardwicksville, and one at Bent Creek. This division has also a connection on the north side of the river with the improvement of the Rivanna River, an important tributary of the canal. The total cost of these connections was $277,728. On the second division there is a connection with the North River improvement, from the mouth of North River to Lexington, nineteen and three-fourths miles, of which ten miles are canal and the remainder slack water. This was completed in 1860, and cost $536,551.

The canal, as originally constructed, was 50 feet wide at surface, with a depth of 5 feet of water. The locks are 100 feet long and 15 feet wide on their interior. In the enlargement and extension, it is proposed to increase the size of the locks to 120 feet long and 20 feet wide inside, and to make the canal 70 feet wide at the surface, with a depth of 7 feet of water, so as to accommodate boats of several hundred tons burden.

The chief difficulties of the great enterprise (and to which the Board of United States Engineers, now in session here, will principally devote themselves) are the tunnel through the Alleghanies, and the supply of water for the summit level and other portions of the proposed extension. The location of the tunnel, as fixed by the United States survey of 1870, is 1,700 feet above tide, and contemplates a tunnel 7 8-10 miles long. This is longer than the Hoosac Tunnel, which has a length of only four and three-fourth miles, and longer than Mont Cenis Tunnel, which is seven and a half miles long. But all the eminent engineers who have investigated the matter concur in declaring the work not only feasible, but one which can be done more easily and more rapidly than either the Hoosac or Mont Cenis, by reason of the experience gained in those works, improved appliances for tunneling, and the more easy material to be excavated in this Virginia tunnel.

As to the supply of water, the Greenbrier River will furnish a portion, but as this stream fails to furnish an adequate quantity at some seasons, other resources have to be looked to, and these are claimed to be found in abundance in Anthony's, Little, Tuckahoe, and Howard's Creeks. In fact, it is claimed that by means of a reservoir and connection canal, Anthony's Creek will of itself furnish a more than adequate supply for the canal the whole year round. This creek was gauged daily for the last six months of 18[illegible] and the first six of 1832, and it was found that the annual quantity of water discharged was 210,526,655 cubic yards, or an average daily discharge of 576,786 cubic yards. Rain gauges kept in the vicinity during the same twelve months showed the rain-fall to be 34¼ inches, while the average for the four preceding years was 36 4-10 inches. The daily discharge is calculated to be reduced by leakage, filtration, and evaporation to 571,780 cubic yards, while the quantity required daily for the use of the canal (calculating that boats will be coming and going through the locks as rapidly as possible) will be only 358,616 cubic yards, leaving a reserve per day of 213,167 cubic yards. Even if Anthony's Creek should be insufficient, through some mishap or miscalculation, it is said the waters of the other three creeks can be drawn on.

The method proposed to utilize the waters of Anthony's Creek for the canal is, first, by gathering them in an immense lake or reservoir. Where that stream passes through the Greenbrier Mountain there is a narrow defile, which has been selected as a site for a dam or mound, which, when erected, will arrest the water of the creek, and convert the valley above into a reservoir or lake. This reservoir will be nine miles long, with an average width of half a mile, a superficial area of 2,753 acres, and a mean depth of 60 feet. The mound or dam will be 126 feet high by 395 feet long. Careful measurements and calculations have demonstrated that this reservoir will hold 178,000,000 cubic yards of water. In order to utilize this water, secondly, the mountain ridge that separates the southern border of the reservoir from the valley of Howard's Creek will have to be pierced by a tunnel 2½ miles long, with the level of its bottom 30 feet below the surface of the water in the reservoir. This tunnel, it is said, will pass through a black slate rock, easily excavated. After passing through this tunnel, the water will flow down the bed of Dry Creek, and at the narrow gorge where it enters into the valley of the North Fork of Howard's Creek, a dam 300 feet long and 20 feet high will be constructed to stop the water and turn it through a tunnel 200 yards long into the valley of the Middle Fork of Howard's Creek, after which it will be conducted by a feeder canal two and eight-tenths of a mile long to the summit level. The distance from the reservoir to the summit level by the route indicated is six miles.

The line from Richmond to Greenbrier River is to be exclusively for canal-boats operated by horse power; but from the mouth of Howard's Creek to the Ohio River, via Greenbrier, New and Kanawha Rivers, the improvement will consist of slack water and sluice for steam-boat navigation; and the mouth of Howard's Creek, therefore, or "Greenbrier Bridge," will be either the point of transhipment from steam-boats and barges to canal-boats, and *vice versa*, or where canal-boats will change steam power for horse power and *vice versa*.

I have here simply sought to give an account of the history, present condition, and proposed enlargement and extension of this canal, without going into the arguments either for or against the completion of the work by the United States Government. Congress has the matter in hand, and will doubtless come to a proper decision of the questions involved. But it is nothing but right that I should say that even all Virginians are not in favor of the canal falling under the control of the Federal Government. During the last session of the last General Assembly Gov. Walker, Lieut. Gov. Marye, and others, expressed their strong opposition to the surrender of the canal; and I believe that Lieut. Gov. Marye was engaged last year, if he is not now, in the effort to organize a company of private capitalists to take the work and prosecute it to completion. However, his effort will probably prove abortive, and I suppose that there can be no reasonable doubt that if the United States Government do not take the work and finish it, as proposed, it will remain uncompleted forever, or at any rate until Virginia and West Virginia shall have recovered from their present prostration and poverty.

The Board of Engineers now in session here, Gen. J. G. Barnard, President, visited both Houses of the General Assembly to-day by special invitation of those bodies, and were received with great respect.

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

The following is a summary of the news which appeared in yesterday's TIMES:

FOREIGN.

The London *Post* of Saturday thought it quite certain that Mr. Gladstone would resign the Premiership before the new Parliament assembles. Sir Arthur Æ. Guinness, Conservative, and Mr. Brooks, Home Ruler, were elected to represent Dublin.

A large meeting was held in St. James' Hall, London, on Friday night, for the purpose of expressing sympathy for the Roman Catholics of Germany. The Duke of Norfolk presided.... The steam-ship Ambasador, laden with a section of the Brazilian cable, broke from her moorings, at Woolwich, on Saturday, and while adrift on the Thames fouled with thirty-two colliers, sinking two of them and damaging others.

An anti-Catholic meeting was held in Berlin on Saturday night.

The weather throughout the Mexican Republic has been unusually cold. Ten Indians were frozen to death in the town of Pachuca, sixty miles north of the City of Mexico.

Small-pox prevails to an alarming extent in Minatitlan and Mazatlan.

Two full pages of Saturday's Havana *Official Gazette* are devoted to numerous orders issued by Captain General Jovellar, who was lately reinvested with extraordinary powers. He has issued a proclamation declaring the island in a state of siege.

HOME.

The steamer Newport, of the Fall River Line, which left New-York on Friday afternoon, when off Watch Hill, about 11 o'clock in the night, in a thick snow-storm, collided with the propeller Doris, of the Providence Line.

John C. Henry, Chief Clerk in the United States Revenue Office at Lynchburg, Va., has absconded with about $100,000.

It is proposed that the case containing the bodies of the Siamese Twins shall be unsealed this morning in Philadelphia, preparatory to the re-embalming process, and that the autopsy shall be carried out during the day in the theatre of the College of Physicians before and in the presence of any members of the medical profession who may desire to attend. Dr. Pancoast will do all the surgical work, assisted by Drs. Allen and Andrews.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business on Saturday were: Currency, $4,976,886; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $47,235,000; coin, $84,565,085, including coin certificates, $44,852,400; outstanding legal tenders, $381,696,899.

A collision between two trains occurred on the Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Railroad, about one mile and a half this side of Rensselaer Falls, about 6 o'clock on Saturday evening. One engine was thrown upon the other, completely wrecking both.

The rear car of the train which left Whitehall, N. Y., at 4:10 Saturday afternoon, was thrown from the track into a ditch by a broken rail. The car took fire, and one of the passengers was killed and three injured.

The academy at Fort Covington, N. Y., was entirely consumed by fire at an early hour on Saturday morning.

The total number of hogs slaughtered in Cincinnati last week was 2,705; total number for the season, 564,817; total number for the same time last year, 592,811.

The police arrests during the past week numbered 1,583. Fire Marshal Sheldon reports 29 fires for the week ending Saturday, involving a loss of $38,401; insurance, $167,500.

At 9:30 on Saturday night, Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, made a descent on a den of thieves at No. 2 Clinton place, and arrested fifteen persons, notorious thieves and gamblers.

Sixty-one applications for licenses were made last week to the Excise Board, for which $4,382 67 was received.

During the past week 6,830 persons were accommodated with lodgings at the various police stations; 1,417 were females.

Ex-Sheriff Brennan and Ex-Deputy Shields were released from prison on Saturday.

The exports of gold from this port last week amounted to $847,616 82. The imports of dry goods and general merchandise were $7,929,642.

In the Hardin will case, on Saturday, Superintendent Matsell identified Robert Walker as the husband of the woman who claims to be Mrs. Harden. He knew Walker about thirty years ago.

The Police made 403 arrests in Brooklyn during the past week.

The taxes collected during the week amounted to $112,976 56.

The Brooklyn Association for Improving the Poor, assisted 12,614 persons during the past month.

THE WILDS OF ULSTER.

A WILDERNESS WITHIN EASY DISTANCE OF NEW-YORK CITY.

WILD GAME IN ABUNDANCE—BEAR HUNTING.

From a Special Correspondent.

KINGSTON, Saturday, Feb. 7, 1874.

In the north-westerly portion of Ulster County, in the towns of Denning, Hardenburg, and Shandaken, where the Catskill range is broken into a number of sharp peaks, there are thousands of acres of rough, wild land, where solitude reigns unbroken save by the footstep of the hunter. These mountain peaks, of which there are some twenty, the most prominent being High Point, Peekamose, and Slide Mountain, tower up from 3,000 to 4,000 feet above tide-water, and overlook large tracts of woodland, through which run rapid streams, furnishing a fine field for the angler in Summer and the hunter in Winter. So well do these mountains guard this country that to approach the town of Hardenburg, which lies close to the Delaware line, the people are forced to go round to the north, in Delaware County, and come down from the other side. Some parts of this town are sparsely settled. It is divided into two election districts, and until last Fall the returns from the polls could not be had until two and three days after the election. At the last general election, however, this difficulty was surmounted by the editor of the local daily paper, who established a line of mounted couriers from the remotest districts to the nearest telegraph station. These men, by riding at great speed, managed to get the returns into this city nine hours after they had been completed. So great was the astonishment and wonder of the people at seeing the returns in the paper the next morning that, when the editor jocosely stated he had received them by a carrier pigeon, his readers swallowed the statement without question.

In the streams that flow through these regions there is an abundance of trout, and a good fisherman can catch in a single day, during the height of the fishing season, from 200 to 300. Near the line of Delaware County, where there is a chain of small lakes, trout of unusual size can be found, ranging from three to five pounds in weight. These ponds, or lakes, have been bought for a mere trifle by a party of Poughkeepsie and Newburg gentlemen, who encamp there during the Summer season with their families for a month or two, in full enjoyment of whatever this country can give in the way of fresh mountain air, delicious game, and beauty of wild mountain scenery. Game abounds, such as partridges, or grouse, in great abundance; ducks, squirrels, bears, deer, wild-cats, and, during certain seasons of the year, pigeons by the thousand.

In the Winter hunters who live along the borders of this region ply a good trade, and often in a single season kill from one to two black bears a week, with now and then a red deer, and any quantity of smaller game. The bears are very wild, and if they discover that the hunter is on their track will give him a tedious tramp, often for days. For this reason none but men of great endurance and perseverence, such as the Ackerlys, Bankses, and Munsons, men well known here, who have been reared from childhood to follow this as a means of livelihood, are successful hunters. A good-sized bear will weigh from 200 to 300 pounds, and the meat will bring in the market from twenty-five to forty cents per pound. The hide sells for $10 or $15, and, as there is a small bounty paid by Greene County, the mountaineer who kills half a dozen of these animals during the Winter, reckons himself a fortunate individual—in fact, a sort of Shandaken millionaire. In hunting these animals dogs are used merely to track the bear, for when it comes to a fight the dog that will tackle one more than once during his life must be an extraordinary animal. Bruin, when brought to bay, throws himself on his haunches, and with his paws boxes off the canine with the skill of a first-class prize-fighter. A bear has been known to whip four of the best dogs in Shandaken in less than ten minutes, and whenever the dog was struck the blood gushed out as though the blow had been delivered with a knife. Sometimes a trap is used to catch the bear, and when a sheep's head is used for bait, bruin cannot always shun the tempting morsel. But when caught, it by no means follows that he is captured. Directly bruin finds he has 'put his foot in it,' he will use considerable ingenuity to free himself. Often he will drag the trap to a ledge of rocks, and after selecting a sharp-edged boulder, will strike such a succession of heavy blows that it requires the best of steel to withstand the shock. Sometimes the trapper finds another kind of animal in his trap, the hedge-hog or porcupine, which is quite frequently found in this country. This animal is covered with quills, and is a very troublesome customer for a young dog, as the quills are sharp and often break off in the flesh, making bad wounds. It is said when caught in a trap by the leg, this animal will unjoint, with its teeth, the unfortunate member, and then make tracks for a more agreeable part of the country.

The best place this Winter for hunting bears is in Deep Hollow, near the West Kill Mountains, as no less than twelve bears have been killed there since last Fall. A number have also been captured in the Peekamose, and one very large one, weighing 350 pounds, was tracked from Sullivan County, a distance of twenty miles, to the vicinity of this mountain, when a rifle bullet put a end to its existence. Considering how deep the snow is in these forests, twenty miles is not an easy undertaking for any hunter. There is, however, little danger beyond that from fatigue and hunger in hunting the black bear, for bruin will seldom fight unless in defense of his young, or when pushed to the last extremity.

SADYK PASHA'S BELIEF.

Since the famous conversion of Henry IV. from Protestantism which seated him firmly on the French throne, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, there have probably been no more convenient changes of religion than those of Sadyk Pasha, long a well-known General in the Ottoman service. This officer, who retired from the Sultan's army, has been lately residing at Kieff, in Russia, under the Czar's special pardon for his share in the Polish rebellion of 1831, when he was a distinguished leader of the insurgents, under his proper name of Michael Czajkowski. This was as a very young man; and after some years of exile and penury, the expatriated Pole took service with the Turks, and not only changed his name but his religion, becoming for more than twenty years to all outward appearance a true believer in the faith of Islam, and bringing up his family in it as Mahommedans. Thanks partly to his conversion his son rose to high command, which he not long since retired from, to visit Russia, having received his pardon on due application at St. Petersburg. But since taking up his present abode at Kieff he has apparently found either former associations or present advantages too strong for his new faith, and, having lately received (according to the *Ostsee Zeitung*) the official promise of the restoration of his former estates on condition of recantation, he has duly abjured his errors and returned to his original church, and to his rank as a Polish landed proprietor by the self-same act. Unfortunately for the Pasha's domestic peace, his family have become, under these changing circumstances, somewhat painfully divided. One son whom he brought with him to Russia has followed his father's example in joining the Greek Church, and is rewarded with a commission in the Imperial Guard; but the other, who has served some time in the Turkish army, declines to quit either it or his religion, and has positively refused the offer of the Russian authorities to receive him with the same favor as the rest of his family.

THE CORNELL INVESTIGATION.

Messrs. Van Buren, Wheeler, and Seymour, the three Commissioners who have been engaged at different times since last June in investigating the Cornell University land speculation, or, in other words, who have examined a large number of witnesses with the view of ascertaining the truth or falsity of Mr. Jerry McGuire's charges against Hon. Ezra B. Cornell, would, it was expected, have completed their report the present week, but, owing to Mr. Wheeler's duties of late as a member of Congress at Washington, much of the labor of the Committee of Investigation has devolved upon the other members, and the consultations have not been so frequent as might have been desirable. Within the next few days a quantity of documentary testimony is to be examined, which has more important relation to the subject under consideration. Very recently the Commissioners held two consultations, at which a basis of a report to the Legislature was informally agreed upon. It will not, however, be transmitted to Gov. Dix for a fortnight or more. It is understood that in the forthcoming report nothing more nor less than some slight irregularities on the part of certain State officials will be disclosed, and it will be shown that Mr. Cornell is exempt from blame in his transactions, or, in other words, that the charges of Mr. McGuire are not sustained by the proofs. The Commissioners will also recommend some special legislation by the Assembly in behalf of the Cornell University. The evidence adduced in the investigation is exceedingly voluminous, but it is understood that the report and recommendations of the Commissioners will be short and brief, and it is [illegible] that when published [illegible] to all parties.

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO LINE.

CONDITION OF THE COMPANY—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE ON A PLAN OF REORGANIZATION.

The committee appointed at a meeting of the creditors of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, to advise what course should be taken by the bondholders and general creditors of that company, have made a report in which they state that the bonded indebtedness, including past due coupons, is upwards of $20,000,000, of which about the amount of $6,000,000 is in the shape of bonds hypothecated, and that the unsecured indebtedness is about $2,000,000. The road cost about $28,000,000, and the equipment is of excellent quality. Since 18th September, 1873, the railroad has been in the hands of Receivers, and is now held by Abram S. Hewitt and John G. Stevens as Receivers, appointed by the United States Circuit Court, in a suit brought for the foreclosure of the first mortgage. The main line of the railroad has been in operation since August last, and for the last few months has been run with great skill and economy by the Receivers, so that the road has reached the point of meeting its operating expenses. They hope that from the opening of the Spring business a profitable business will be steadily developed.

In order to insure the safe and continued operation of the road, it is, they say, imperatively necessary that a sum, estimated at $350,000, should be expended in settling questions of right of way, in filling in some of the trestle-work, in extending sidings, in completing fencing, and in extending embankments, cutting slopes, &c. There existed, moreover, at the time of the appointment of the Receivers, vendors' liens upon the equipment to a value of about $600,000, and there was due to laborers the sum of $459,000. For these two items it was found imperatively necessary to issue Receivers' certificates, which certificates, by the orders of the United States Circuit Court, were made a first lien upon the proceeds of any sale of the railroad property and a part of the charges of the foreclosure proceedings. It results, therefore, that a sum of about $1,500,000 must be provided in cash before anything can be realized from the property for the first mortgage bondholders. Even when this is done, no proximate date can be safely named as the time when the railroad, with only its present connections with New-York City, can certainly earn its first mortgage interest. The position is, therefore, such that no plan which provides merely for the funding of coupons will be effectual in protecting the property, and in sufficiently developing it to insure to even the first mortgage bondholders an adequate income from the property.

The committee consulted with persons of the largest railway experience to devise a plan for reorganization, which should, on a basis of justice and equity, recognize and adjust all conflicting interests. They say that the following imperative needs must be provided for:

> To supply the deficiencies of the road-bed and track already built, and to secure the continuance of the Rome and Utica leased lines, which will, in the near future, be very profitable feeders to the main line.
>
> To secure perpetual control of the Montclair Railway, and to secure its extension to the New-York State line (about two miles) and to the Hudson River, (say two or three miles.)
>
> To secure suitable terminal facilities upon the Hudson River, opposite to the City of New-York.
>
> To complete the New-York and Oswego Railroad from Middletown southerly to the point of junction with the Montclair Railway at the State line (about twenty-five miles.)
>
> To secure the ultimate completion of the Western Extension.
>
> That no interest charge of any magnitude be allowed to become payable until direct connection is made with New-York City, and in no event until July, 1876.

The accomplishment of these objects will, the committee say, develop upon the main line a very profitable and rapidly-increasing way and through freight and passenger business, and will, within a short period of years, secure a largely-remunerative trunk line for Western business.

THE PLAN.

The plan proposed by the committee suggests that the whole railroad, with all its branches and its property of every kind, be sold under foreclosure of its first mortgages, and that such railroad and property be purchased by three persons, who shall be the trustees of the assenting bondholders for such purchase; that such purchasers organize a new corporation, under the name of the New-York Midland Railway Company; that such company make a perpetual lease of the Montclair Railway, paying as rental the interest on the $2,600,000 of first and second mortgage bonds of such railway company, and on such additional amount of securities as shall be necessary to secure the completion of the railway to the New-York State line and to the Hudson River, and to fund such coupons as the lease may provide.

The new company shall then proceed to make, issue, and dispose of its stock and the securities below named, in the following manner:

> *First*—Seven per cent. gold bonds, to be known as first mortgage bonds, secured by a first mortgage upon the entire line of the railway and branches, including the western extension as it shall be built. That the amount of such bonds shall never exceed $30,000 per mile of railroad track actually built and in operation, except such additional amounts as are below provided for preferred bonds and for terminal expenses. That such bonds be disposed of as follows:
>
> *(a)* To be exchanged at par for the outstanding first mortgage bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, and also to fund all unpaid coupons thereon, with interest, up to and embracing those of January, 1876. Ten per cent. premium upon such coupons shall be allowed in preferred stock.
>
> *(b)* To discharge all indebtedness incurred by the Receivers; to secure the retirement of all certificates issued by the Receivers under orders of court, and, in addition, to provide for such expenditures upon the railroad as are indicated by the Receivers to be imperatively necessary, not exceeding $350,000 in amount.
>
> *(c)* To provide an amount of $1,500,000 of bonds at par, which shall be entitled to a priority of lien under the same mortgage, and which shall bear coupons from and including 1st January, 1875, which bonds may be subscribed for at eighty-five cents upon the dollar by each present bondholder of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, to the extent of ten per centum of his bonds, and the proceeds of which bonds shall be held by the trustees for the assenting bondholders, to be applied solely to the building of the railway from Middletown to the junction with the Montclair Railway at the New-Jersey State line, to the payment of rentals of the leased lines to Utica and Rome, and to the payment of the just charges attending the reorganization. Such of these bonds as shall not be subscribed for by the bondholders may be sold by the said trustees for the bondholders at not less than eighty-seven and a half cents upon the dollar.
>
> *(d)* An amount of $20,000 of bonds at par for each mile of railway upon the Western Extension, to be issued to the company, only at the rate of $30,000 per mile for each mile actually constructed and in operation.
>
> The bonds issued upon the portion of the Western Extension, already built, shall be divided pro rata among the holders of the Western Extension first mortgage bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, and the amount so received by them shall be charged such holders in applying the provisions hereinafter made for them.
>
> *(e)* The said mortgage may provide for the issue, at such future time as the same shall be needed, of an additional amount of not more than $1,000,000 of bonds, at par, to be applied under the direction of the Trustees solely in securing suitable terminal facilities upon the Hudson River, opposite the City of New-York, and, also, of an amount not exceeding $500,000, at par, to be applied under the like direction, solely in securing suitable terminal facilities at the terminus of the Western Extension.
>
> *Second*—Seven per cent. currency bonds, to be known as second mortgage bonds, shall be issued, secured by a second mortgage upon the entire line of railway, branches, and property, including the Western Extension, as it shall be built.
>
> The number of bonds secured by which mortgage shall be such as may prove necessary for the following purposes:
>
> *(a)* To exchange at par for outstanding second mortgage bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, and also to fund all outstanding coupons thereon, with interest up to and including those of May, 1876.
>
> *(b)* To exchange for outstanding Western Extension, equipment, and consolidated bonds, and also to fund all outstanding coupons on each, with interest, up to and including those of May, 1877.

The manner in which such exchange shall be made is next described, after which the plan says that the preferred stock shall be issued to the holders of Western extension, equipment, and consolidated bonds to the extent of one-third of the first two and one-half of the latter bonds at par, and all secured creditors shall receive securities of the new company. Common stock of the new company shall be issued to the stockholders of the old company dollar for dollar for full-paid stock, and, like common stock, at the rate of fifty cents upon the dollar, shall be issued for all outstanding non-interest-bearing convertible bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company. The following is the schedule of indebtedness of the company on 18th September, 1873:

FUNDED DEBT.

First mortgage bonds, (of which hypothecated, $385,500)	$8,000,000
Second mortgage bonds, (of which hypothecated, $891,000)	4,000,000
Equipment mortgage bonds, (of which hypothecated, $1,830,500)	3,800,000
First mortgage (Western Extension) bonds, (of which hypothecated, $1,625,000)	2,425,000
Consolidated mortgage bonds, (of which hypothecated, $1,200,000)	1,200,000
Total bonds, (of which hypothecated, $5,932,000)	$19,425,000
Coupons past due on Feb. 1, 1874, (currency value)	882,013

FLOATING DEBT.

Secured:		
New-Jersey Midland coupons of 1873, assumed as rental, (currency value)	$145,000 00	
Liens upon rolling stock of company	[illegible]	
Purchase-money mortgages	10,[illegible] 97	
Owing on Trustees for Western Extension mortgage bonds, (secured by $430,000 consolidated bonds)	430,000 00	
Cash notes, (currency value)	863,787 95	
Currency notes	1,789,582 49	
United States bonds borrowed, (currency value,)	92,800 00	
Open accounts	415,197 38	
Total		$4,147,762 15
Unsecured:		
Notes	$917,585 97	
Open accounts audited	246,000 00	
Open accounts not yet audited, say	250,000 00	
Labor	459,000 00	—1,872,585 97
Total		$6,020,348 12

STOCK.

Full paid	$6,797,979 86	
Non-interest bearing convertible bonds	2,607,000 00	—9,404,979 86

LAW REPORTS.

CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—22, Capen vs. Maltby; 41, Rhodes, Receiver, vs. Brock; 45, Fithian vs. Stevens; 83, Bremer, &c., vs. Sterry, &c.; 91, The People ex rel. Murphy vs. Green; 93, Kitridge vs. Turner; 96, Western Union Telegraph Company vs. Manhattan Telegraph Company; 107, Crane vs. Underdonk; 120, Gawtrey vs. Baker; 125, Risley vs. Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company; 154, Rogers vs. N. Am. N. Pav. Co.; 162, Seaman vs. Schuyler; 164, Holyoke, &c., vs. Adams; 169, Phelps vs. Nicholson, &c.; 185, Keller, &c., vs. Roche; 197, Thompson, &c., vs. Thompson, &c.; 201, In the matter of Tyng vs. Erhardt; 202, Keenan vs. Waverly Paper Mills; 204, Wolcott vs. Crosby; 207, Thompson vs. Cassidy; 220, Ploedterll vs. The Mayor, &c.; 223, Fleury vs. Hammond; 225, Dowling vs. Butler; 226, Griswold vs. Rust; 229, Adams vs. Johnston; 234, Jaffras vs. McKillop, Sprague & Co.; 249, Price vs. Price.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—Demurrers—7, Hartman vs. The Mayor, &c.; 12, Werling vs. Rabenstein et al.; 26, Sullivan vs. Watson; 28, Woodhull vs. St. Thomas' Church; 33, —— vs. ——. Issues of Law and Fact—175, Smith, an infant, vs. Minton et al.; 187, Cannis vs. Peterson; 109, Potter vs. Waring; 208, Kahn vs. Cragin et al.; 226, Gray vs. Green, impleaded, &c.; 239, Dusenbury vs. Amory et al.; 247, Craig vs. Dodman; 251, Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. Schramm, impleaded, &c.; 253, Nicoll, Receiver, &c., vs. Perley et al.; 254, New-York, Utica and Ogdensburg Railroad Company et al. vs. Cummins; 255, Salmon vs. Leonard et al.; 256, Morrison et al. vs. Herzog et al.; 257, Furniss vs. Furniss; 258, Alden vs. Merchants' Trust Company; 259, Wood et al. vs. Hale et al.; 260, New-York Fertilizer Manufacturing Company vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York et al.; 261, Ayliffe vs. Ryan et al.; 262, Gessner vs. Rosenburg et al.; 263, The New-York Floating Dry Dock Company vs. Seaman et al.; 264, The People ex rel. Floyd et al. vs. McMurray et al.; 265, Hume vs. Murray et al.; 266, O'Brien vs. Browning; 267, Shewan et al. vs. Thompson et al.; 268, Same vs. Same; 269, Steiner vs. Kerwin et al.; 270, Kellbach vs. Maeder et al.; 271, Dinkelspeil et al. vs. Silberstein et al.; 271½, Dinkelspeil et al. vs. Kopf; 272, German Up-town Savings Bank vs. Anfinger et al.; 273, German Up-town Savings Bank vs. Waldheimer et al.; 274, Dinkelspiel et al. vs. Keyes et al.; 275, Same vs. Same; 276, Same vs. Same; 277, Bulmer vs. Smith; 278, Anderson, Receiver, vs. Becker et al.; 279, Hofer vs. Stafford; 279½, Hecht vs. Eich et al.; 280, Berington vs. Repper et al.; 281, Payne vs. Chalmers et al., Executors; 282, Anderson vs. Coar et al.; 283, De Ruyter vs. Coar et al.; 284, Stacey, Trustee, &c., vs. Coar et al.; 285, Chittick vs. Lewis; 286, Hurst et al. vs. Irving et al.; 287, Bowen vs. Ford et al.; 288, Curtis vs. Sands et al.; 289, Frost vs. Loon or Thorp et al.; 289½, —— vs. ——; 290, McBride vs. McBride; 291, Kennedy vs. Barandon; 292, New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance vs. Conklin et al.; 293, Green vs. Noelke et al.; 294, Wolfenstein vs. Nussbaum; 295, Mariner vs. Bloss et al.; 296, Mapelsden vs. Meyers et al.; 297, Quesada vs. Williamson; 298, Sickles vs. Christianson et al.; 299, Oliver et al. vs. Brown; 299½, —— vs. ——; 300, Johnston vs. Johnston.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I., and COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—No Circuit Calendar. Criminal business.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Lawrence, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—12, Downing vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 898, Manning et al. vs. Keenan et al.; 1214, Glowgowski vs. Benziger et al.; 1736, Dugan vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 1688, Purves vs. Rochester Manufacturing Company; 762, Morton, Assignee, vs. Ludlow, Trustee; 1252, Crandall et al. vs. Phenix Insurance Company; 1206, Kohlsaat vs. Devoe; 672, Claflin et al. vs. Wolfsbouck; 1326, Johnson vs. Davidson; 1646, Baker et al. vs. Cleland; 1210, Duryee vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 1668, Curtis et al vs. Kendrick; 1718, Bryan vs. Tunno et al.; 1720, Smith vs. Pell; 1722, Staats vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 1726, Bigelow B. S. Company vs. Randall; 1728, Fraser et al. vs. Young et al.; 1730, Lorillard et al. vs. Young; 1732, Warren vs. Wolf et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part III.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—1135, Kohner vs. Schlaefer; 473, Kunkle vs. Haley et al.; 316, Van Nostrand vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1495, Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1496, Coogan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1497, Dolan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 75, Black et al. vs. Continental National Bank; 1059, Sheehy vs. Dawson; 1118, Hafner vs. Winter et al.; 285, Willett, Administrator, vs. Kipp et al.; 455, Taylor vs. Eastman; 173, Nelson et al. vs. Degnan; 1173, Mehrbach et al. vs. Kiernan; 275, Stein vs. Hexter; 835, Poillon vs. Luling; 2549, Nelson vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1281, Genet vs. Adams; 2963, Bannon vs. The Mayor, &c.; 237, Ball vs. Hudson River Railroad Company; 603, Muller et al. vs. Bettner; 1055, Harbeck vs. Butterick; 1237, Beekman, Receiver, vs. Beekman et al.; 1227, Dilleber vs. Home Life Insurance Company; 1521, Herner vs. Bliss et al.; 1205, Bently vs. Weir; 455, Hotchkiss vs. Whitney et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Monell, C. J., and Freedman, J.—6, Smith vs. Smith; 27, Grant vs. Gregory; 34, Bocklen vs. Hardenburgh; 35, German Exchange Bank of New-York vs. Groh; 36, Same vs. Same.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—691, Stokes et al. vs. Recknagle; 763, Cousinery vs. Pearsall; 61, Schenck et al. vs. Morris; 605, Ratzeh vs. Weinecke; 749, Allen vs. Thompson; 879, Merchants' Exchange National Bank vs. Commercial Warehouse Company; 795, Conway vs. Third Avenue Railroad; 237, Robinson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 703, Livingston vs. Keech; 761, Burns vs. Moore; 773, Gould vs. Moore; 633, Raymond et al. vs. Vanderlip et al.; 837, Pearson vs. Ely et al.; 909, Gillies et al. vs. Orcutt et al.; 911, Clarkson vs. Brevoort; 913, National State Bank of Elizabeth vs. Wood, Jr.; 1543, Derleth et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—676½, Chapman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 280, O'Sullivan vs. Robert; 80, Murrill et al. vs. Beach et al.; 806, Regan vs. Phalon et al.; 826, Baxter et al. vs. Cohn; 832, Townard et al. vs. Adams; 846, Knoll vs. Tanner et al.; 1502, Turnure vs. Hohenthal; 832, Claflin et al. vs. Meyer; 856, Morse, &c., vs. Stevenson; 858, Smith vs. Erie Railway Company; 860, People's Bank vs. Manhattan Gas Company; 862, Shephard vs. Fredericks et al.; 864, Malloy vs. Green; 866, Wallace vs. Fairchild.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2499, Kremborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2339, Gardener vs. Peabody; 2420, Connor vs. Gray; 2348, Sullivan vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 2423, Hanft vs. Moon; 2486, Anderson vs. Wilson; 2373, Schueller vs. Ross; 2173, Upton vs. Bedlow; 1038, Aarons vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2265, Newkirchen vs. Third Avenue Railroad; 2734, Platt vs. Brennan; 1477, Van Slyck vs. Streeter; 2231, Hasson vs. Robe; 2726, Poillon vs. Hancox; 2120, Benezow vs. Richards.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2519, Jones vs. Wich; 1566, Sturgis vs. Wood; 2524, Taylor vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 2598, Crary et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 2604, Schwartz vs. Peck; 2605, Murray vs. Walsh et al. Set down causes—2581, Butler vs. Lee; 3903, McCarthy vs. The Mayor, &c. New causes—2620, McLaughlin vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 2622, Lawler vs. Dana; 2624, Tiffany & Co. vs. Martin; 2625, Mueller vs. Holtz et al.; 2626, Leggett et al. vs. Mayer; 2628, Davis, Receiver, vs. Brown et al.; 2529, Bridgeport Iron Works vs. Cook.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Shea, C. J.—3130, Robinson vs. Smith; 2906, Waters et al. vs. Herrick et al.; 3262, Stockwell vs. Perego, Jr.; 3272, Bradbury et al. vs. Reed; 3274, Cooper vs. Moore; 2978, Veith vs. Wagner; 3092, Dunn vs. Beatty; 3190, Koehler vs. Podlitzer; 3242, Keiser vs. Hannes; 3229, Whitmore vs. Mosher; 3247, Osborn vs. Bandman et al.; 3786, Ocho vs. Schuster; 3858, Clement et al. vs. The M. M. Company; 3945, McKeon vs. McSorley; 4310, Cook, Jr., vs. Fairchild.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—3223, Conant et al. vs. Howell; 4165, Headley et al. vs. Pritchard et al.; 1437, Barton vs. Hermann; 3833, Matthews vs. Fay; 4390, Martin vs. Wenberg et al.; 2531, Lee vs. Manner; 2853, Herschfield vs. Werner; 3167, Noeggerath vs. Friedlander; 3168, Same vs. Same; 3245, McLaughlin et al. vs. Gleason; 2643, Brooks et al. vs. Knox; 2903, Holden et al. vs. Mittnacht; 3691, Umdegett vs. Woodruff; 4247, McTurk vs. Tart; 4323, Schmale vs. Mohrman; 4347, Toussaint vs. Dohrewend; 4370, Richards vs. Hansen.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by McAdam, J.—2627, Langwasser vs. Eckhardt; 3686, Doellner vs. Ohm, et al.; 2357, Bord vs. Cohen; 1734, Maloney vs. Lush; 3163, Nickloy vs. Hazlett et al.; 3183, Howland vs. Savory; 3476, Bigelow vs. Claremont; 3563, Ryle vs. Adams et al.; 3588, Levison et al. vs. Levy; 3636, Frank vs. Kapff; 3850, Michaelis vs. Schwarz; 3835, Sommerich vs. Schwab et al.; 3872, Beebe vs. Seagrave; 3938, Mares vs. Seagrave; 3946, Rodefeldt vs. Taylor; 4939, Rodman et al. vs. Stranch et al.; 4177, Dewey vs. Lehman; 4012, Canda et al. vs. Aldrich et al.; 4039, Murphy et al. vs. Hoch; 4040, Same vs. Same; 4151, Metzger vs. Rudesberger; 4357, Chamberlain vs. Tannerholz et al.; 4405, Anghettree et al. vs. Goldie.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Morris Higgins, rape, continued; William Conklin, Charles Lyons, Thomas E. Smith, grand larceny; Dennis Hendre, grand larceny; Lewis Raymond, grand larceny; William Evans, grand larceny; Kate Breen, receiving stolen goods; Eli Chase, William Keeley, gambling-house; Mary Ann Burke, disorderly house; James McGonigle, felonious assault and battery; John Almonger, felonious assault and battery.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Held by Brady J.—John E. Simmons, homicide.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Marvin vs. Prentice; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Carter vs. Kain; Dodge vs. Dodge; Platt vs. Floyd; memorandums.

Williams vs. Williams; Continental Bank Note Company vs. Industrial Exhibition Company; motions denied.

Meyers vs. Beach; security for costs must be increased to $2,000.

Ahman vs. Ahman; motion denied with leave, &c.

In the matter, &c., Stuyvesant; allowance granted.

Chapman Slate Company vs. Sutcliffe; order granted, &c.

By Judge Lawrence.

In the matter, &c., Wortman; In the matter, &c., Escoriaza; granted.

In the matter, &c., of Parks; new election ordered.

In the matter, &c., Gallagher; motion denied, and guardian appointed.

By Judge Barrett.

In the matter, &c., Cawood; writ granted.

Perkins vs. Squier; Judson vs. Judson; motions granted.

In the matter, &c., Sherman, Trustee; order of reference granted.

Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Martin, &c., (six actions;) reports confirmed.

Day vs. Wilber, &c.; motion denied with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Ruggles vs. Kennedy; order of reference.

The People ex rel. Mukte vs. Green; motion denied.

Belknapp vs. Broderick; demurrer overruled, and judgment for plaintiff.

Mercer vs. Vose; further bill of particulars ordered. (See decision.)

By Judge Van Vorst.

Meeks vs. Gall et al.; findings of facts and conclusions of law settled and filed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Importers' and Traders' National Bank vs. Anthony; judgment for plaintiff for frivolousness of demurrer.

Coleman vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; judgment for defendants on demurrer. (See opinion.)

[illegible] vs. Wessel et al.; application to remove cause to United States Court denied with $10 costs.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 7.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$22,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '64	117½
30,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65....b3.	118¾
50,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67....b3.	118¾
30,000	do.	118⅞
5,000	U. S. Cur. 6s.	116¼
5,000	M.&S.P.C.&M.	81
3,000	C. P. G. bds.	95½
20	Del. & Hud.	117⅛
100	Canton	79¾
300	do.	80
100	do.	79¼
25	American Ex.	65¼
400	Con. Coal	48½
100	do.	48¾
100	Maryland Coal	23
100	do.	23¼
100	Spring Mt. Coal	60
245	do.	58
2300	West. Un....b3.	77
1700	do.	77
1500	do....b3.	77⅛
1100	do.	77⅛
500	do....s3.	77⅛
1500	do....b3.	77¼
100	At. & Pac. Tel.	18¾
100	do.	18⅞
100	Quicksilver	34
400	do.	34¼
1000	Pacific Mail	42
100	do....c.	42¼
100	do.	42⅜
100	do.	42⅜
400	do.	42¼
200	do....s3.	42¼
500	do.	42⅜
50	do.	42½
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	104⅛
200	do....s3.	104⅛
1100	do....b3.	104¼
400	do....s3.	104¼
300	do.	104¼
1100	Erie Railway	48½
100	do....b10.	48½
15	Erie Pref....b3.	75
100	Harlem	128¾
100	Mich. Cen.	91
100	do.	91½
1200	Lake Shore	82½
500	do....b3.	82½
500	do....s3.	82½
600	Union Pacific	34¾
100	Illinois Cen..s30.	106
100	do.	106½
50	do.	107
50	do.	108
400	do.	108¼
14900	Ill. Cen. Scrip	103
400	Tol. & Wab....b3.	53⅜
500	do.	53⅜

200	N. W. Pref....s3.	75½
400	do.	75½
100	do.	75⅝
200	do....b3.	75¾
200	do....b3.	75⅞
200	do.	75⅞
500	do.	76
200	do....b3.	76
200	do.	75⅞
100	do.	75⅞
100	do....b3.	76⅛
100	do.	76⅛
700	do.	76⅛
600	do....s3.	76¼
400	do.	76⅜
100	do.	76½
800	do.	76⅜
1300	North-western	59½
100	do....b3.	59½
500	do....b3.	59⅝
400	do.	59⅝
200	do.	59¾
100	do.	60
200	N. J. Central	108¼
100	do....b3.	108¼
100	do.	108
22	Rock Island	107⅞
800	do.	108¼
1000	do....b3.	108¼
700	do.	108⅜
500	do....b3.	108½
400	do.	108½
200	do.	108⅜
600	St. Paul Pf.	73
700	St. Paul	48
300	do.	47⅞
200	do....b3.	47⅞
400	do....b60.	47⅞
100	do....b3.	48
100	Del., Lack. & W.	110⅝
500	do.	110¾
300	do.	110⅞
1000	do.	111
500	do....b3.	111
200	do.	111⅛
200	do....b3.	111⅛
100	Chi. & Alt.	112¾
100	do.	112½
200	do.	113
100	Ohio & Miss.	34⅜
100	Han. & St. Jo.	31¾
200	Kansas & Texas	16
500	C., C. & I. C.	31¾
100	do.	31⅞
600	do.	31¾
100	do....b3.	31¾
800	do.	31⅞
500	do....s3.	31⅞
500	do....b3.	32
100	do....b10.	32
100	Pac. R. of Mo.	41
100	At. & Pac. Pf.	18¾

MONDAY, Feb. 9—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, local and National, reported through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 31, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year:

Increase in Loans	$7,241,300
Decrease in Specie	121,400
Increase in Greenbacks	175,200
Increase in Deposits	6,839,000
Increase in Circulation	5,000

	Feb. 8, '73.	Jan. 31, '74.	Feb. 7, '74.
National Capital	$71,285,000	$69,235,000	$69,235,000
Local Capital	16,919,200	17,254,000	17,254,000
Total	$88,204,200	$86,489,000	$86,489,000
Loans	293,930,000	269,995,800	277,234,100
Gold & Gold Notes	19,035,400	33,342,100	33,220,700
Other Legal Tenders	45,107,700	58,877,700	59,052,900
Deposits	220,299,200	233,119,800	239,958,800
Circulation	27,520,600	26,898,800	26,903,800

The feature of the present Bank return is the large addition to Loans and Discounts. As these, however, had previously failed to run up since the New Year in any thing like the rapidly-appreciating lines of Deposits, and Greenback and Gold Notes, the movement will excite but little remark. We are not yet apprised of the direction in which the increased Loans and Discounts are to be found, if, indeed, they are not general through the list of Banks, but we presume that liberal accommodations are granted, when wanted, to the Southern and Western Banks, by their correspondents here, by rediscounting their Bills for collection. It is also probable that Loans to Brokers on call, are on the increase, although the course of business at the Stock Exchange has ran more in the direction of the Dividend Stocks and Railroad Bonds, as if for the employment of Money, than in the so-called fancy speculatives. There has been no increase in the Gold Room movement to absorb much Money at Bank. The Customs of the week were large, over three millions Gold, but the amounts of Gold Interest and Gold Principal paid out of the Sub-Treasury nearly balance this sum, so that the Gold Notes Average at Bank is only $121,000 lower than at the close of the previous week.

Money rules cheap in Wall Street and at Bank—4@5 ⅌ cent. on call loan and 6@7 ⅌ cent. on prime paper, and 8@10 ⅌ cent. on fair names. The decided recovery in trade since the New Year, and the encouraging revival in the Manufacturing and Railroad interests, have imparted renewed confidence in business paper generally, while the fact seems to be, as regards the Dry Goods names, that their paper, involved in the troubles of September and October, has run off more rapidly, and without renewal, than new obligations have been created.

The general Trade of the week was good, as a rule, against the somewhat unfavorable weather. The amount of Foreign Goods upon which Customs were paid, in preparation for the Spring Trade, is like the week before. Close on to the business of last Winter, and so far as the Customs indicate a favorable turn in the Treasury Reserves, they have now reached a point where we believe they can be relied upon to exceed the recent estimates. There is even a greater degree of certainty in the steady and decided recovery in the Internal Taxes from Spirits, Beer, Tobacco, &c. The further increase of the Public Debt in the remaining five months of the Fiscal Year may be dismissed from the calculations in Congress, if only a fair measure of economy is observed in cutting down the appropriations. The net increase from July 1 to Jan. 31, seven months, was only $9,650,000. The Treasury Circulation *(free of Interest)* increased $29,700,000, while the Funded Stocks of the United States, *bearing Interest in Gold*, were decreased $20,550,000. There will, no doubt, be a further decrease in the latter, before June 30, of $8,000,000 or $10,000,000, (Bonds called in for redemption but not yet presented for the Gold,) so that the Sinking Fund provided for these Stocks will have been more than covered for the current Fiscal Year.

The Cotton movement of the week was largely ahead of the corresponding week last season. The receipts at the ports were 145,000 against 126,000 bales, and the exports to Foreign markets 108,000 against 80,000 bales in 1873. The Crop receipts to date are 2,680,000 against 2,379,000 bales last season. The exports are 1,446,000 against 1,334,000 bales in 1873, to date, and the accumulation of stocks at the ports not yet marketed is 824,000 against 546,000 bales last February. The heavy export of the week and the preparations making for further large clearances from the South have kept the Foreign Exchanges steady in our own market as against a moderately free demand. The terms on London are $4 84½ to the £ Sterling for 60 days' Bills, and $4,87½@$4 88 for sight. The Specie Exports continue to be restricted to Silver Bullion and small sums of Foreign Coin. The price of Gold left off 111⅞ ⅌ cent.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount for the past week to $7,929,642, as compared with $5,929,842 same week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce are $5,672,206, as against $5,611,700 last year. The Exports of Gold and Silver, $847,616, as against $1,642,370 last year. The Customs in Gold deposited during the week in the New-York Office of the Treasury amounted to $3,087,100, comparing with $3,286,954 same week last February.

The Import entries at New-York of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, (not including Foreign Specie,) since July 1, 1873, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of December, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$31,423,169	Jan. 10	$7,254,124
August	32,632,909	Jan. 17	7,712,254
September	29,772,735	Jan. 24	4,794,247
October	27,275,214	Jan. 31	5,883,972
November	20,784,351	Feb. 7	7,929,642
December	20,214,570		
Total			$195,678,517
To same date, 1873			236,796,946
Decrease since July 1			$41,118,429

The Export Clearances from New-York of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Articles re-exported since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

July	$25,621,503	Jan. 7	$4,908,685
August	24,343,509	Jan. 14	4,505,705
September	25,799,042	Jan. 21	5,960,182
October	31,246,838	Jan. 28	5,406,967
November	28,495,882	Feb. 4	5,672,370
December	25,259,750		
Total since July 1			$187,211,433
To same date, 1873			150,723,395
Increase since July 1			$36,488,038
Gold, Feb. 7, 1874			111⅞ ⅌ cent.
Gold, Feb. 8, 1873			113⅞ ⅌ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

July	$10,838,043	Jan. 10	$540,447
August	2,196,549	Jan. 17	482,495
September	1,502,625	Jan. 24	1,027,079
October	2,167,447	Jan. 31	297,000
November	2,545,242	Feb. 7	847,616
December	2,447,271		
Total since July 1			$24,734,405
Total same date, 1873			43,889,217
Decrease since July 1			$19,154,812

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, and the Gold Interest paid out by this Office, since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$10,439,462	July	$9,931,337
August	13,454,785	August	5,421,843
September	11,296,278	September	1,424,593
October	8,146,522	October	3,237,334
November	5,958,287	November	3,707,511
December	6,558,461	December	6,515,425
January	10,195,296	January	9,752,291
Feb. 7	3,087,100	Feb. 7	2,191,000
Total, 1874	$69,136,191	Total, 1874	$42,181,334
Total, 1873	82,107,743	Total, 1873	56,137,884

COURSE OF STOCKS AND GOLD—THE WEEK.

		Feb. 8, '73.
American Gold	111½@111⅞	113⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May	117⅝@118¾	115⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '67, January	117⅝@118¾	116¾
U. S. New 5 ⅌ cents	113@112¼ xd.	113½
Central Pacific 6 ⅌ cents	97@97¼	104¼
Union Pacific 6 ⅌ cents	85½@85¾	88½
New-York Central	103¼@104¼	105⅛
Rock Island	104⅝@108½	113½
Ohio and Mississippi	34¼@34⅛	48½
St. Paul Common	46½@48	53¾
St. Paul Preferred	71¼@73	75
Toledo and Wabash	53@53½	73½
Union Pacific	35@34¾	35¼
Erie	50¼@48½	66⅝
Western Telegraph	76@77¼	91
Pacific Mail	41⅛@42¼	75⅜
Lake Shore	81⅝@82⅝	95¾
North-western Common	58⅝@59⅝	83½
Harlem	124¾@129¼@128¾	119½
North-west Preferred	71¾@76¼	92

Easy Money told sensibly upon the best Stocks and Bonds of the Exchange. The Public Funds are 1 ⅌ cent. higher. The Shares of the New-York Central 1 ⅌ cent., and of Rock Island 3¾ ⅌ cent., higher than at the close of the previous week. The Shares of the Delaware and Lackawanna Road are 6 ⅌ cent., Harlem 4 ⅌ cent., and Central New-Jersey 5½ ⅌ cent., higher, and Illinois Central 5 ⅌ cent. higher. The Railroad Mortgages of the old Western and Delaware and Lackawanna and Central New-Jersey Roads are 1@1½ ⅌ cent higher. On the non-dividend Road Stocks, or Stocks upon which Dividends are suspended, the changes are less important, except in the case of North-west Preferred, which is 5 ⅌ cent. up. The general market was active on Saturday, and left off strong on nearly every class of Stocks.

The following are the prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ ct. reg., '81	119	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	117⅝
6 ⅌ ct. coup., '81	119¼	5-20 reg., '67	118⅛
5-20 reg., '62	116	5-20 coup., '67	118¾
5-20 coup., '62	116½	5-20 reg., '68	118
5-20 reg., '64	117½	5-20 coup., '68	118½
5-20 coup., '64	118⅜	10-40 reg	111¼
5-20 reg., '65	117½	10-40 coup	114¾
5-20 coup., 65	118¾	5s coup., '81	112¼
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	117	6s Currency	116

The twenty-ninth annual report of the New-York Life Insurance Company, for Jan. 1, 1874, appears elsewhere in THE TIMES. It makes a very strong exhibit. The past year's income of the company is given as $7,549,616, including $6,131,521 from premiums and annuities, and $1,418,095 from received and accrued interest; the disbursements as $4,693,579, including $1,446,123 on account of losses by death, and $2,344,305 of dividends and returned premiums on canceled policies. The cash assets of the company on the 1st of January, 1874, are reported at $24,518,004, and the undivided surplus, same date, as $1,742,554. From this undivided surplus the Board of Trustees has declared a reversionary dividend, available on settlement of next annual premium to participating policies, proportioned to their contribution to surplus. The cash value of such reversion may be used on settlement of premium, if the policy-holder so elect.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1874.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU ST.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT BONDS and GOLD at current market rates; buy Gold Coupons; buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on Commission for cash; receive Deposits, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent.; make Collections, and transact a general Banking and Financial business.

We also deal in the CENTRAL PACIFIC and WESTERN PACIFIC GOLD BONDS, which, at present prices, are very desirable for investment.

We are also selling the CENTRAL PACIFIC GOLD SIX PER CENT. LAND BONDS at 85 and accrued interest.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad reached last year $14,000,000, and its business is constantly increasing.

The continued scarcity of Government Bonds, with steadily advancing prices, is increasing the demand for the best class of railroad securities for investment at current rates. FISK & HATCH.

☞ WANTED—LOAN OF $100,000

for twelve months, by parties having contract to build a railway running into New-York, partially constructed, for which a liberal bonus will be paid.

The money only to be advanced as work progresses, on engineer's estimates.

First Mortgage Bonds of the road given as collateral.

Principals only dealt with.

Address, with real name, CONTRACTOR, Post Office Box No. 1,456, New-York.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co.,
No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,

☞ DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

☞ FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED by
E. S. BAILEY, 65 Wall st.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Feb. 7.—Cotton firm; demand general; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 2,655 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,750 bales; coastwise, 172 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 121,238 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—Cotton—Demand good; Middling, 15⅞c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅛c.; net receipts, 7,153 bales; gross, 7,713 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; last evening, 5,500 bales; stock, 322,544 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 7.—Cotton firm and higher; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 2,591 bales; gross, 2,607 bales; exports coastwise, 589 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 67,347 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 7.—Cotton steady and firm; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 1,979 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,366 bales; sales, 968 bales; stock, 86,866 bales.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 7.—Cotton firm; active demand, with light offerings of better grades; Low Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; receipts, 2,247 bales; shipments, 1,916 bales; stock, 72,523 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 7.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 1,643 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 57,746.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—During the past week the Wool market has been quiet, manufacturers being less disposed to make purchases on so liberal a scale as they have recently done. About 500,000 lbs of fine Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces have been sold, principally at 55c. There is no change in prices, which continue firm, and holders are of the opinion that rates will not fall below the current figures. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, medium extra, double extra, and above, at 52c.@58c.; Michigan Fleece, 51c.@53c.; coarse Western Fleeces, 43c.@46c.; combing and delaine Fleece, 55c.@60c.; Western, Texas, and Nevada, unmerchantable and unwashed, 26c.@28c.; tub, 55c.@60c.; scoured, 50c.@$1; Oregon, 39c.@42½c.; Fall California, 28c.@30c.; Spring California, 30c.@38c.; superfine and extra pulled, 40c.@60c.; Noils, 54c.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 7, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Bees-wax, pkgs.	2	Grease, pkgs.	64
Cotton, bales	4,346	Beef, pkgs.	39
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	18	Pork, pkgs.	137
Eggs, bbls.	364	Cut-meats, pkgs.	3,043
Flour, bbls.	8,782	Lard, tcs.	615
Meal, bbls.	200	Lard, kegs	250
Wheat, bushels	71,168	Butter, pkgs.	1,645
Corn, bushels	41,160	Cheese, pkgs.	3,770
Oats, bushels	19,175	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,252
Malt, bushels	600	Pea-nuts, bags	17
Barley, bushels	500	Pecans, pkgs.	145
Peas, bushels	1,455	Rice, pkgs.	523
Oat-meal, bbls.	100	Starch, pkgs.	123
Beans, bbls.	193	Tobacco, hhds.	36
Hops, bales	86	Tobacco, pkgs.	113
Hides, bdls.	363	Wool, bales	2
Leather, sides	6,508	Whisky, bbls.	178

ASHES—Pots have been in request at $6 75@$7; Pearls inactive at $9 25, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Quoted firm at 31½c.@33½c. for Yellow; demand firm; offerings light.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has not been much animation noted in this line. The demand has been on a quite moderate scale in nearly all instances. The order business has been reported fair, especially in the finer styles of stock, but this has been a somewhat exceptional feature. Prices have shown rather less firmness. Yet, as a rule, the principal holders have not been remarkably eager to press sales of really seasonable goods. Through the auction rooms, moderate amounts of stock have been disposed of, but not very advantageously for sellers. The report from Boston is to the effect that buyers "continue to purchase such goods as are wanted for present use, but their selections are made cautiously, and slippers and similar goods that are not wanted just at present are not moving so freely as more seasonable work. Thick shoes, like brogans and plow-shoes, continue in good demand, and most descriptions of leather goods adapted to women's wear are selling fairly, and in those towns where the manufacture of this class of work is made a specialty there is considerable activity. Prices are unchanged."

CANDLES—Have been quoted steady, with, however, a very moderate jobbing trade noted. Adamantine, 12@16 ounces, quoted at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 28c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c., ⅌ lb.

COAL—Trade has been on a restricted scale within the previous range as to values. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20; do. Gas Cannel at $11, and Anthracite at $5@$6 25 ⅌ ton.

COFFEE—Held firmly at last quoted rates, but quiet. Sales, 780 bags Rio, by the Amazon, here, on private terms; and 2,800 bags do., by the Sly Boots, at Baltimore, at 26½c., gold.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand for early delivery at an advance of ⅛c. ⅌ lb. Sales, 1,520 bales, including 123 bales to shippers, 1,051 bales to spinners, and 346 bales to speculators. There has been a restricted movement reported for forward delivery at an improvement of ⅛c.@¼c. ⅌ lb., but closing less firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,400 bales, (of which 1,900 bales were last evening and 9,500 to-day,) with 2,300 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with February option at 15¼c.@15 5-16c.; March, 15 21-32c.@15 11-16c.; April, 16 7-32c.@16¼c.; May, 16 11-16c.@16 23-32c.; June, 17 1-16c.@17⅛c.; July, 17 5-16c.@17⅜. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,346 bales, including 1,786 bales from Norfolk, 1,040 bales from New-Orleans, and 1,520 bales per railroad....The week's exports hence have been 9,858 bales....The exports from all the shipping ports thus far this season have been 1,440,495 bales, (including 955,672 bales to Great Britain, and 482,823 bales to the Continent,) against 1,332,563 bales same time last year.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Good Ordinary	14	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	14⅝	14¾	14 15-16	14 15-16
Low Middling	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Good Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜

DRUGS AND DYES—A moderately active movement has been reported in the leading kinds of stock on a firm basis as to values, sellers having the advantage in many instances.

DYEWOODS—Have been in moderate demand, with San Domingo Logwood quoted at $18 50@$19, currency; Jamaica do. at $18, gold.

EARTHENWARE—Is attracting rather more attention at about former rates. Purchases, however, are made mainly in small amounts to meet urgent wants.

FERTILIZERS—Have been in comparatively limited request on the previous basis as to quotations.

FISH—The inquiry has been fair, and prices have been well maintained; offerings moderate. Dry Cod quoted at $4 75@$5 75 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $16@$26; No. 2 at $13@$17; No. 3 at $10 50@$12 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6, chiefly at $4 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring at 22c.@28c. for Scale, and 18c.@22c. for No. 1 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Trade in State and Western Flour has been very quiet, as a rule. The difficulty of making prompt deliveries, owing to the condition of the streets, has seriously impeded the dealings in most kinds. Some demand has been noted for shipping extras, but holders of lines have been rather firmer in their views and offering stock reservedly, thus checking operations. Prices of other grades are generally quoted as before. The sales reported since our last have been 8,150 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 50, chiefly at $5@$5 50; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 75@$6 35, chiefly at $5 90@$6 20; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 50@$6 90, chiefly at $6 75@$6 85; good to fancy do. at $6 85@$8, chiefly at $7@$7 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 45@$6 85, chiefly at $6 75@$6 85; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 50@$7, chiefly at $6 75@$6 90 ⅌ bbl., and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates....Southern Flour dull, but steady; sales, 470 bbls....Rye Flour firm and in good demand; 550 bbls. sold chiefly at $5 25@$6 for Superfine....Corn-meal sold to the extent of 780 bbls. at former figures.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted rather firmer in price, on lighter offerings of the better grades, with a fair demand noted, mostly on export account. Winter Wheat dull and irregular. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 95,000 bushels (part to arrive) at $1 62@$1 63 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 61@$1 62 for No. 1 Minnesota do.; $1 59 for No. 1 Chicago do.; $1 58@$1 59 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., full lots; $1 57@$1 58 for do. odd car lots; $1 56@$1 57 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 44@$1 56 for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 50@$1 60 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 62@$1 65 for Red Western (Winter.) Considerable portions of the current arrivals of prime Spring are being delivered on contract....Corn has been in moderate request, partly for export, at about former rates. Sales 57,000 bushels at 79c.@83c. for New Mixed Western, mainly at 81c.@82c. for fair to good average lots; 82c.@85c. for New Yellow do.; 85c. for New White do.; 85c.@86c. for New and Old Mixed Western, car stock; 86c.@88c. for Old do., with up to 89½c. asked for choice car lots; 88c. bid and 90c. asked for Old do., boat-loads....Rye, Barley, and Malt firmly held, but inactive....Oats quiet at about previous rates. Sales embrace 39,500 bushels at 62c. for prime Mixed Western; 62½c.@63½c. for White do.; 62c. for prime Mixed State....Hay, Straw, and Feed essentially unchanged....The week's exports hence for European ports include 27,287 bbls. Flour, 461,392 bushels Wheat, 338,636 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Rye.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very moderately sought after since our last, with Bags quoted at 13c. and Native Bagging at 9½c.@10c.; Borneo at 12½c., and Domestic Bagging at 11¾c.@12½c.

HEMP—Has been generally inactive, yet without material alteration as to values. Sales to-day only 100 bales Sisal at 8c., gold, ⅌ lb. We quote American at $130@$150 for Undressed, and $200@$250 for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Manila, 9¼c.@9½c.; Sisal, 8c., gold; Jute, 3½c.@5¾c., gold; Jute Butts, 2½c., currency, ⅌ lb.; North River Flax, 16c.@19c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been in moderate request, at about previous figures. The week's receipts have been 45,862 Hides and 234 bales do.; sales, 60,435 Hides and 111 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard and Anderson, 600 Dry Buenos Ayres, 26½ lbs., at 26½c. gold; 1,445 Dry Buenos Ayres & Montevideo Kips, to arrive, 10 to 11½ lbs., at 26¾c. gold; 22,895 Dry Rio Grande, part to arrive, 19½ to 21½ lbs., at 25c. gold; 3,045 Dry California, to arrive, 22 to 23 lbs., at 24c. gold, 60 days, usual selection; 1,140 Dry Orinoco, 21½ lbs.; 1,850 Dry Central American, 20 to 21 lbs.; 9,860 Dry Texas and Southern, 17 to 23 lbs.; 900 Dry Texas Kips, 10 lbs.; 8,900 Wet-salted Texas, 60 lbs.; 2,300 Wet-salted Southern, 40 lbs., on private terms; 3,500 Country Slaughter, 50 to 60 lbs., at 9½c. to 10c. currency; 2,000 City Slaughter, 70 to 80 lbs., at 10½c. currency; 111 Bales Calcutta Cow, 9 to 10 lbs., on private terms; Stock on hand, 97,900 Hides, and 662 Bales do.

HOPS—The arrivals have been more liberal and the demand has been very moderate, with prices quoted rather less firm within the previous range for other than the finest qualities of stock. We quote: American, new, good to choice, 30c.@40c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@25c.; Yearlings, 20c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (Genuine,) 35c.@45c.; Bavarians, (Patent,) 30c.@35c.; English, 32c.@37c.; Belgians, 30c.@31c.; Californians, 40c.@45c., ⅌ lb. Some very choice to very fancy lots of stock are quoted above these figures. The week's receipts of domestic have been 928 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1873, according to Mr. Emmett Wells, 15,506 bales, against 19,084 bales same time last year, and the week's imports of foreign 349 bales, making the total since Sept. 1 at 11,301 bales, against 18,588 bales same time last year.

LEATHER—The demand is improving for both Sole and Upper stock, and prices are generally well supported. Manufacturers are buying with more freedom. Receipts have been fair; the export movement reported large. Harness stock sells moderately at about former rates.

METALS—The movement in most articles is as yet very slow. The demand for full lots of stock is quite limited, as a rule, and the bids are under the views of sellers, who are urgent in their offerings....Copper is quoted lower, on a restricted inquiry, with sales reported of only 50,000 lbs. Ingot on the basis 24½c.@24¾c. for early delivery; quoted for forward delivery at 24¾c.@25c....Iron has been in comparatively light request, yet held with firmness; 200 tons Scotch Pig sold within our range. American quiet. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $41; Glangarnock, $41 50@$42 50; Coltness, $45@$46; Gartsherrie, $48; No. 1 American Pig at $35@$36; No. 2 do. at $29@$31; Forge, $29@$31; English Rails at $55@$60, gold; American Rails, at works, $62 50@$65; Old Rails, $40@$41, Wrought Scrap at $42 50@$45. ....Pig-lead in slack demand, with foreign quoted at 7c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at 6½c.@6⅝c., gold; Bar, 9¼c.; Sheet and Pipe, 10c.; Spelter has been sparingly sought after at 7⅜c.@7⅝c., gold, for foreign, and 8c.@11c. for domestic....Pig-tin has been dull and weak, with Straits at 27½c.@27¾c.; gold; English at 25½c.@25¾c., and Banca at 32c., gold. Tin-plates have been fairly active and quite firm, with sales reported of 1,500 bxs. Charcoal at $11; 500 bxs. Charcoal Terne at $9 75; 1,500 bxs. Coke, 14x20, at $8 75; 500 bxs. Coke Terne at $8 12½; and 500 bxs. I. C. Coke Waster at $8 12½, gold. We quote: Charcoal Plates at $10 50@$11; Charcoal Terne, $9 25@$10 12½; Coke, $8 25@$9; Coke Terne, $7@$8 75, gold, ⅌ box. No important dealings reported....Zinc neglected and nominal.

MOLASSES—Dull at unchanged prices.

NAILS—Have been in very slack demand, with quotations nominally unaltered.

NAVAL STORES—Resin firm and in fair request; sales, 1,000 bbls. Strained at $2 60; 150 bbls. No. 2 at $2 90 ⅌ 280 lbs....Tar and Pitch unaltered.... Spirits Turpentine wanted at 50c.; held at 50½c.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in moderate demand and quoted firmer. The week's receipts have been 3,211 pks.; exports to European ports, 7,304 pks. Western quoted at $43 50@$44 currency, ⅌ ton.

PETROLEUM—Quoted lower under freer offerings, and a less active inquiry, even on speculative account ....Crude, in bulk, sold to the extent of 8,000 bbls., March, at 7⅛c., and 8,000 bbls. each, March and April, at 7¾c....Refined dull; quoted here at 15c. for February and 15½c. for March, and at Philadelphia at 14⅝c. for February and 14⅞c. for March....Case Oil and Naphtha irregular.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull to-day, for early delivery, at about former rates; sales, 125 bbls. New Western Mess at $16 12½, with Western Prime Mess quoted nominally at $15, and Extra Prime at $13 75@$14. For forward delivery a limited trade has been reported, embracing sales of New Western Mess of 500 bbls., March option, at $16, and 250 bbls. May at $16 25 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs, moderately sought after at 7⅜c.@8¾c. for City, and 7c.@7½c. for Western, showing an easier market....Cut Meats quiet but steady; small lots of City bulk stock sold at former figures. Dry-salted Shoulders, boxed, available at 6⅜c.@6½c., but not in request....Bacon rather stronger in price, but inactive. Sales include 250 bxs. Western Long Clear on private terms; quoted at 8½c., and 50 bxs. City do. at 8⅝c. Long and Short Clear quoted nominal at 8⅝c....Lard has been moderately active, opening about ⅛c. higher on Western Steam, but closing a shade easier. Sales for early delivery include 50 tcs. Western Steam, fair to good, at 9¼c.@9⅜c., with prime quoted at 9 7-16c.; 200 tcs. do. Kettle at 10c.; 200 tcs. City Steam at 9⅝c., and 250 tcs. Refined at 9⅝c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,000 tcs., February option, at 9½c., closing at 9 7-16c.; 2,000 tcs., March, at 9 9-16c.@9⅝c., closing at 9 9-16c.; 1,750 tcs., April, at 9 11-16c.@9¾c., closing at 9 11-16c.; and 500 tcs., May, at 9⅞c....Beef firm and wanted. Sales 180 bbls. and 300 tcs. (the latter all old stock,) at former rates....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last quoted. ....The week's exports hence for European parts included 2,019 pks. Pork, 2,010 tcs. Beef, 25,409 bxs. Bacon, 387 pks. Butter, 23,639 bxs. Cheese, and 2,384 tcs. Provisions.

RICE—Has been rather less sought after, but quoted firm. Carolina quoted at $7 25@$8 75 for common to strictly prime; Louisiana, common to strictly choice, at $7@$8 50; Rangoon at $7 37½@$7 70, free, and $3 62½@$3 75, gold, in bond, and Patna at $7 50@$7 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been moderately inquired for, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 10@$1 25; Liverpool, Fine, $2@$3, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Dull and somewhat nominal at 6¼c., gold.

SKINS—Deer steady on a moderate trade; receipts, 274 bales; sales, 35,000 lbs. Central American, and 7,000 lbs. Angostura, on private terms. Goat fairly active and firm; receipts, 86 bales; sales, 68 bales East India, 50 bales Curacoa, and 25 bales Mexican, on private terms.

SUGARS—Quiet but held firmly. Sales include 349 hhds. fair refining Cuba at 7⅞c.; 600 boxes Centrifugal at 8⅝c.@8¾c., and 50 boxes Clarified at 9c....Refined in demand at full rates.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow steady, but not active; sales equal to 110,000 lbs. good to strictly prime, at 7½c.@7¾c....Of Stearine, 75 tcs. sold on private terms, with prime quoted at 9⅝c....The week's exports of Tallow have been 2,756 pks.

WHISKEY—Sold to the extent of 100 bbls. at $1 ⅌ gallon, showing rather more steadiness.

WOOL—The inquiry has been fair for nearly all desirable grades, particularly of Domestic Fleece and Cape clothing stock, but the comparatively meagre offerings and the very firm views of holders have been against an active business, especially on manufacturing account. The supply of California is fair, but the quality is not generally satisfactory, and operations are consequently restricted. Of Australian the amount available is limited, and holders insist on extreme rates, tending to impede dealings. The sales reported during the week embrace equal to 165,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at 47c.@57½c.; 38,000 lbs. Unwashed at 31c.@40c.; 20,000 lbs. Georgia, part at 42½c.; 45,000 lbs. Combing at 50c.@75c.; 96,000 lbs. and 48 pks. Scoured at 55c.@90c., chiefly at 75c.@80c.; 71,000 lbs. and 385 pks. Pulled within the range of 38c.@50c.; 5,000 lbs. Oregon at 40c.; 81,500 lbs. Texas at 20c.@36c.; 800 lbs. Nevada and Utah at 25c.@33c.; 89,000 lbs. and 125 bales California Spring at 25¼c.@35c.; 167,000 lbs. and 100 bales do. Fall at 17c.@28½c.; 9,000 lbs. California Pulled at 43c.@44½c.; 272 bales Cape at 36c.@39c.; 13,000 lbs. do. Pulled at 60c.; 185,000 lbs. Australian, chiefly at 49c.@52c.; 100 bales Donskoi on private terms; 5,000 lbs. Mestiza Pulled at 70c.; and 15,000 lbs. Noils, part inferior, at 42c.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been quoted rather steadier to-day, on somewhat less urgent offerings of room; but the demand for accommodation has been on a comparatively moderate scale, and mainly for Grain, Cotton, and Petroleum....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 500 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d. ⅌ lb., 16,000 bushels Corn at 10¾d. ⅌ bushel, 80 pks. Furs and 150 pks. Butter on private terms, 150 bags Clover-seed at 45s., 30 cks. Extract Bark at 50s. Also a Norwegian bark, 333 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Petroleum and products, on the basis of 7s. 3d. for Refined Petroleum, 8s. for Naphtha, and 8s. 6d. for Residium. And a ship, 1,052 tons, and a bark, 871 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at 79s.; and a bark, 536 tons, with Flour, reported from Portland, (Ore.,) at 107s. 6d....For London, by sail, 32,000 bushels Grain, in ship's bags, at 9¾d. ⅌ bushel; 3,000 bbls. Oil-cake, at 3s. 1d. ⅌ bbl., from store; and a British ship, 1,187 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo; and a Norwegian bark, 456 tons, with about 2,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 7s., net; and a British bark, 289 tons, with about 1,900 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 7s....For Glasgow, by steam, 5,000 bbls. Flour, (through freight,) at 4s. 6d@5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 12d. ⅌ bushel; 350 bbls. Apples, and 200 bags Clover-seed on private terms; and 600 bxs. Bacon, (through freight,) at 55s....For Bristol, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 512 tons, (to arrive,) with about 3,300 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 8s. 9d. ⅌ quarter. And a British ship, 1,518 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at 80s.... For Falmouth and orders, a bark, 183 tons, with Oil, Bone, &c., reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For Havre, by steam, 100 bales Cotton, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 200 tcs. Lard, 400 bxs. Bacon, and 250 pks. Tallow, on private terms....For Antwerp, by steam, 5,000 bushels Grain, and 250 bxs. Bacon on private terms, and 50 cases Tobacco at 30s....For Bremen, by steam, 100 bales Cotton at ¾c. ⅌ lb.; 13,000 bushels Grain on the basis of 10d. ⅌ bushel; 250 pks. Leather and 350 pks. Beef on private terms; 250 bxs. Bacon at 60s.; 1,800 pks. Tobacco, reported at 50s. for cases and $1 ⅌ bale, and 70 pks. Merchandise on private terms.... For the Continent, a British bark, 745 tons, with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (a recharter,) reported at 7s. ⅌ bbl....For the Mediterranean direct, (excluding Spanish ports,) an Austrian brig, 265 tons, hence, with about 8,000 cases Petroleum at 35c., with option of the Adriatic at 40c....For Demerara, a schooner, about 320 tons, with general cargo, reported from Philadelphia at $1,810, and back, with Salt, from Turk's Island at 13c....For Porto Cabello and back to Philadelphia, an American schooner, about 300 tons, reported at $3,500....For the south side of Cuba and back to New-York, a schooner, 336 tons, at 50c....For the north side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, reported at $6 87½, $6 37½, and $4 37½....For Sagua and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, reported at $6 87½ and $4 37½....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber from Jacksonville, at $9, with option of a Sound port at $9 50; and another, with do. from Savannah at $7 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat, steady; sales, No. 1 Spring at $1 23; No. 2 Spring at $1 21½, cash; $1 23¾, March; $1 26, April; No. 3 Spring $1 15; rejected at $1 10. Corn quiet and weak; sales, No. 2 mixed at 56½c., cash; 57½c., March; 62½c., May; rejected, old sold at 52c.@52½c.; new, 46¾c. Oats steady; sales No. 2 at 41⅝c., cash; 42⅝c. March; rejected at 38½c.@39c. Rye, firm and scarce; sales, No. 2 fresh at 82½c.@83c. Barley, quiet and weak and lower; sales No. 2 Spring, fresh, at $1 70@$1 75; No. 3 Spring at $1 55. Dressed Hogs, quiet and weak and lower at $6 50@6 60. Whisky, firm and in fair demand at 96c. Pork dull and unchanged at $14 40@$14 45, cash; $14 50@$14 55, March; Lard quiet and weak; cash sales nominal at 9⅛c.; March easy at 9¼c.; April active at $9 35. Bulk Meats steady; sales Shoulders at 5⅝c.; Short Rib Middles, 7⅞c.; Short Clear Middles, 7⅞c. for loose, spot. Bacon steady. Receipts—Flour, 13,000 bbls.; Wheat, 136,000 bushels; Corn, 68,000 bushels; Oats, 32,000 bushels; Rye, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 23,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 43,000 bushels; Corn, 4,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 27,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 7.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 8,224 bbls.; Wheat, 48,184 bushels; Corn, 45,196 bushels; Oats, 30,774 bushels; Barley, 10,748 bushels. Exports from city elevators—Wheat, 37,600 bushels; Corn, 40,400 bushels; Oats, 40,400 bushels; Barley, 2,800 bushels. Flour quiet; sales of Western-ground Spring at $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9 50. Wheat dull and prices nominal; sales of Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 53@$1 54, do. No. 2. do. at $1 45, Chicago No. 2 Spring at $1 43, Red Winter at $1 60@$1 65, White Winter at $1 70@$1 75. Corn dull; held at 76c.@77c. for old; new, 72c.@73c. Oats quiet; Western held at 55c. Barley nominal; sales of Canada at $2@$2 25, Western at $1 95@$2. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt—Sales of Canada at $2@$2 25, Western at $1 75@$2. Provisions—Mess Pork, $16 25@$16 50; Short Cuts, $16 50@$17; Clear do., $18 50; Lard, in tcs. and tubs, 10c.@10½c.; Hams, 13c. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping for Spring; No. 1 Spring sold at $1 24; Winter flat. Corn lower; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 64c., at east side, on track and in elevator; 60c. bid at close of market. Oats dull and lower; sales of No. 2 at 47c.@48c., closing at inside price. Barley held above buyers' views; small lots of Illinois Spring sold at $1 70. Rye quiet; sales of No. 2 at 87c. Whisky firm at 96c. Pork—No sales. Dry-salted Meats firmer, and only small lots sold; country Shoulders sold at 5¾c.; Clear Sides, 7⅞c.@8c., the latter delivered. Bacon quiet; sales of Clear Sides at 9c., March. Lard quiet at 8⅞c. Live Hogs weak; sales of shipping lots at $5 25; packers, $5 35@$5 60. Cattle quiet; sales of fair to prime native Steers at $3 25@$5; choice to extra at $5 25@$6 25. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 33,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Hogs, 2,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Clover-seed dull at $8 50@$9 75. Timothy commands $3 50. Flax-seed wanted at $2 25. Flour very quiet and holders more disposed to realize; Superfine, $5 25; Extras, $5 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7@$7 50; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $7 75@$8; Fancy, $8 25@$10. Wheat dull; Red, $1 58@$1 65; Amber, $1 77; White, 80c.@85c. Rye steady at 96c. Corn weak; Yellow, 75c.@78c. Oats dull; White, 60c.@63c. Mixed, 55c. Coffee dull and declined; Rio, 23c.@26½c.; Laguayra, 27½c.@28½c., gold. Sugar firm and in fair demand; Cuba is quoted at 7⅜c.@8c. Molasses—Stock scarce; Cuba quoted at 30c.@32½c. Petroleum easier; Crude, 13c.; Refined, 14⅞c.@15c., February, 15c.@15⅜c. March, 15¾c.@16c. April. Whisky declined; Western, in iron, $1 01.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady and very quiet; Ohio and Indiana Red, $1 50@$1 65; Western Spring, $1 47@$1 53. Corn firm; Southern White, 78c.@85c.; do. Yellow, 75c.@78c.; Mixed Western weaker at 79c.@80c. Oats unchanged and dull; Southern, 55c.@58c.; Western, 53c.@57c. Rye quiet at 94c.@97c. Hay unchanged. Provisions—Good jobbing trade, but no inquiry for round lots. Mess Pork steady at $16 50@$16 75. Bulk Meats nominal; Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c.; jobbing, 7c.@9c. Bacon unchanged. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@13c. Lard nominal; 9¼c.@9½c. Western Butter unchanged. Coffee nominally unchanged and dull. Whisky dull and heavy at $1.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of Extra Spring at $6@$6 50. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 25 for No. 1; $1 23 for No. 2; March, $1 24; April, $1 26¼. Corn dull and lower at 56c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats quiet and weak at 40½c. for No. 2. Rye firm and scarce at 78c. for No. 1. Barley quiet at $1 75 for No. 2 Spring. Pork sold at $14 50@$14 75, cash. Hams in pickle steady at 10½c. Dry-salted Meats sold at 5¾c. for Shoulders; Boxed Middles nominally 7¾c.@8c. Lard nominally 9¼c. for Kettle; 9c. for Steam. Hogs sold at $5 25@$6 50. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 74,000 bushels Wheat, and 1,500 Hogs. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour and 4,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 45@$1 50. Corn quiet at 60c.@62c. Oats steady at 45c.@54c. Rye firm and scarce at 95c. Barley dull at $1 75@$1 80 for Spring. Butter firm. Pork dull and nominal. Lard held at 9c. for steam; 9⅛c. for Kettle; closing quiet and steady. Bulk Meats dull; sales of Shoulders at 5⅞c.@6c. spot; 6c. buyer February; 6⅝c. buyer first half May; 7¾c.@7⅞c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8c.@8⅛c. for Clear Sides. Bacon quiet but firm at 7c. for Shoulders; 8¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9c. for Clear Sides. Live Hogs dull and lower at $5 25@$5 70 for Light; $5 90@$6 15 for Heavy; Receipts 2,500; Shipments 1,000. Whisky in good demand at 96c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 7.—Flour steady; sales, 1,300 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $10 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales, 1 car No. 2 Red Winter at $1 75; 1 car No. 1 White Michigan at $1 85. Corn steady at 90c. Barley quiet; Canada held at $2 10. Corn-meal lower; sales, Bolted at $1 55; Unbolted at $1 50 ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; sales, Shorts at $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $23@$24; Middlings, $25@$26 ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal; sales of No. 3 White Wabash at $1 50. Corn dull and lower at 65½c. for High Mixed, 66c., March; 68c., April; 69½c., May; New, 61½c.; Low Mixed, 64¼c.; new, 60½c. Oats dull and lower at 47c. for No. 2. Dressed Hogs sold at $7 05. Clover-seeds sold at $5 12½. Receipts—7,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 7.—Flour firm; sales of Superfine at $4 50; Extra, $5 25; Family Extra, $6 25; A No. 1, $7 50; Fancy, $8 50. Wheat nominal. Corn and Oats quiet. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork sold at $15 25@$15 37½. Bulk Meats—Sales of Shoulders at 6⅛c.@6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅛c.; Clear Sides, 8⅜c., loose. Bacon—Sales of Shoulders at 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅛c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c., packed. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 12¼c.@12½c. Lard sold at 9¼c.@9½c. for Tierce, 10¼c.@10½c. for Keg, 9c. for Steam. Whisky quiet at 95½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—Corn quiet at 75c. for White; 77c.@80c. for Yellow. Bran dull and lower at 95c. Hay dull; a liberal supply; sales of prime at $16@$18; choice, $22. Bacon firmer at 7¼c. for Shoulders; 9½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10c. for Clear Sides. Whisky firmer at $1 02 for Louisiana; $1 04 for Cincinnati. Corn-meal scarce and firmer at $3 50@$3 60. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 111½. Exchange—New-York sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, $5 36½@$5 37½.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; sales Extra at $1 62½; No. 1 White at $1 56½; Amber Michigan, $1 48. Corn steady; sales High-mixed at 64c. Oats in good demand at 49c. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 7.—Wheat unchanged in value and quiet. Rye in fair request at 90c.@95c., in street and from store. Barley quiet. Oats steady; sales, 1 car State, at Albany and Susquehanna Depot, at 59c. Sale 1 car Canada Peas at $1 12.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 7.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 46½c. Resin quiet at $2 20 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 15 for Hard; $3 15 for Yellow. Tar steady at $2 30.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 7.—Flour—An advance asked, but none established. Corn active and higher. Oats dull and nominal. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats dull and unchanged.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 7.—Grain very dull and unchanged, and receipts small. Petroleum has an advancing tendency.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 7.—Cattle market opened inactive, but to-day became more brisk. Receipts for the week, 393 cars or 6,681 head, against 428 cars or 7,276 head for same time last week; average quality scarcely as good as last week. The best herd of 82 Illinois Steers, averaging 1,882 lbs., brought $7 50; good butchering Steers sold at $6@$6 50; inferior to fair, $5@$5 50, and common stock, $3@$4. Sheep—Receipts moderate, and market steady and firm at last week's current prices; average quality fair; but few Lambs received. Sales Sheep, common to fair, $5@$6; fair to good, $6@$7; extra, $7 25@$8. Receipts last week, 13,000 head; this week, 14,409 head, with but few remaining in pens.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 7.—Cattle unchanged; receipts, 465; sales fair to really choice Steers at $4 75@$5 75; Stockers fairly active at $3 50@$4 30; shipments, 2,000. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; quality still poor. Market moderately active and lower; sales at $5 for medium to fair; $5 65@$5 70 for choice to extra; shipments, 8,000. Sheep steady; receipts, 400; sales fair to choice at $5@$6.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 7—12:30 P. M.—United States 10-40s, 105½; Erie Railway Shares, 44@44¼; do. Preferred, 69½.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 44¼.

4 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅜ ⅌ cent., which is ⅛ ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate. United States Bonds—New 5s, 102⅞. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 50c.

5:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 55c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 7.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7⅞d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,200 bales were American; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 7¾d.; do. do., shipped February and March, at 7⅞d.; do. do., shipped March and April, at 7 15-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7 13-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 8⅛d.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine 37s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Refined Petroleum, 13½d.@13¾d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine opened at 36s. 6d. and closed at 36c.@36s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 7.—Petroleum—33½f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, Feb. 7.—Sugar opened dull, but closed active; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 13@15 reals ⅌ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 17@20 reals; Molasses Sugar, 10@10¼ reals; Muscovado Sugar, 11@11¼ reals for inferior to common; 12@12½ reals for fair to good refining; 15¼@15¾ reals for grocery grades. Stock of Sugar in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 96,000 bxs., 26,500 hhds.; receipts of the week, 48,500 bxs., 11,000 hhds.; exported during the week, 18,000 bxs., 5,300 hhds., including 11,500 bxs. and 3,800 hhds. to the United States. Molasses in fair demand; Clayed and Muscovado, 8⅛@8¼ reals ⅌ keg. Bacon dull. Butter active; superior American, $60@$62 ⅌ quintal; Goshen, $73@$75. Flour quiet at $24 50@$25 ⅌ bbl. Hams—American Sugar-cured quiet at $32@$34 50 ⅌ quintal. Lard in fair demand; in kegs, $24 75. Potatoes dull at $6 ⅌ bbl. Tallow in fair demand at $21@$21 50 ⅌ quintal. Wax nominal; Yellow, $13 ⅌ arroba; White, $22@$24. Honey in fair demand at 7@7¼ reals ⅌ gallon. Onions firm. Naval Stores firm. Coal-oil irregular at 5¾@6 reals ⅌ gallon. Empty hogsheads quiet at $6. Lumber quiet at $50 ⅌ M. for White Pine; $44@$46 for Pitch Pine. Shooks—Box dull at 16@16½ reals; Sugar-hogshead Shooks quiet at 44@48 reals; Molasses-hogshead Shooks quiet at 32 reals. Hoops—Long-shaved dull at $100@$115 ⅌ M. Freights quiet. Exchange active.

RURAL CRIME IN FRANCE.

Writing from Paris, on Jan. 22, the *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent says: "Everything connected with the crimes committed in the canton is strange and terrible, from the gamekeeper and his wife, who were first murdered and then decapitated, to the cart which was seen passing along a lonely road at midnight, driven by a man with a white cap drawn nearly over his eyes, and containing the dead bodies of two itinerant herring-sellers, whose features were distinguishable in the moonlight. The acts of robbery and arson, too, were of no ordinary description; they were committed with an effrontery seldom equaled. At last, after a year's immunity, the persons supposed to be guilty are in the hands of justice, their capture having been brought about in the following manner. On Tuesday the people of Limours were very uneasy at the sudden disappearance of the rural postman Désiré, who had left home on Monday and had not returned; it was naturally concluded that he had fallen a victim to the band which has been devastating the country. Search was made, and after several hours the missing man was discovered by the gendarmes at the foot of a tree, strangled with with his own handkerchief, and his letter-bag lying beside him. The first idea was that he had been assassinated, but a note traced by his own hand showed that he had committed suicide. This note ran thus: "I die innocent, but I can reveal the names of the assassins. Lebœuf, formerly a butcher of Criton, now in Paris; his father-in-law, Gigard, of Limours; Guillemard, Froquet, and the wine-seller of Angervilliers." Désiré further implored that his children might be taken care of. A mounted gendarme immediately conveyed this news to Rambouillet, and the day before yesterday the four men indicated, residing in the country, were arrested. A dispatch was also forwarded to the Prefect of Police here, and M. Claude's runners were not long in securing Lebœuf, a powerful young man. Speculation is rife with regard to the complicity of Désiré, noticed to have got pale and thin during the last few months. He attributed this to hard work, but it is suspected that something was preying on his mind, and that he finally killed himself in a fit of remorse. The manner in which the crimes were committed leaves but little doubt that they were perpetrated by some one well acquainted with the localities. All the victims were struck down at their own doors, which looks singularly as if they had come out to receive letters. The most suspicious peasant would open his door to a Government functionary. Now that the parties above mentioned have been secured, the tongs of the terrified peasants will in all probability be loosened."

THE NEW QUEENS COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

A meeting of the Queens County Board of Supervisors was held at Jamaica on Saturday afternoon, to consider the demand for an additional appropriation of $100,000, which the Commissioners of the new Court-house make to enable them to complete the building according to the present plans. After some discussion the following resolution was adopted:

> *Resolved*, That the board enter their protest against the further prosecution of the work by the Commissioners, and that we petition the Legislature to afford the relief the people ask for by a repeal of chapter 804 of the laws of 1872, known as the Court-house bill.

It was further resolved, on motion of Mr. Franklin, seconded by Mr. Post, "that the board request the Legislature to pass an act authorizing the Board of Supervisors to sell and dispose of the Court-house property at Long Island City."

Copies of these resolutions were ordered to be sent to the Senator and two Representatives of Queens County in the Legislature, with the request "that they use their best efforts to secure the passage of the act referred to;" and the board subsequently resolved to meet at the Jamaica Town Hall on the 17th inst., and that the people of the county be invited to assemble there in mass-meeting at the same time, to give expression to their views regarding the action taken. There is little doubt that the meeting will be very largely attended.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Board of Health, and that permission has been granted by said board to remove all remains of persons now buried in the grounds or deposited in the vaults of the First Presbyterian Church, located between 1st and 2d sts. and between 1st and 2d avs. in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York.

Permission has also been given to have said remains removed to such cemetery or cemeteries as may be designated by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward.

If any of the relations or friends of the deceased persons, above referred to, desire to remove the remains, or desire to have the removal effected in any special manner (at their own cost) they are requested to notify the undersigned, within thirty days from the date of this advertisement.

Dated New-York, Jan. 9, 1874.

LAW. D. [illegible]
Clerk of the Board of [illegible]
Corner of [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 9, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—A Round of Pleasure—Mr. G. L. Fox, the Marten Family.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Money—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Folline—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Elene—Mrs. J. B. Booth, Miss Mary Wells, Mr. H. A. Weaver.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Led Astray—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—The Rag Picker.—Varieties—Mr. E. Eddy, Miss Nelly Pieris.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Fun in a Fog—The Volkes' troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville, Operatic, and Novelty Entertainment.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Farces, Singing, Comicalities—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Egyptian Antiquities—Paintings.

THE COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of Paris by Night—Curiosities. Afternoon and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Paintings.

STEINWAY HALL.—Grand Charity Concert—Miss Henrietta Beebe, Miss Anna Martinez, Mr. G. W. Morgan.

EAST SIDE HALL.—Lecture by Rev. Dr. G. B. Porteous "English, Scotch, and American Wit."

ROBINSON HALL.—Grand Concert—Mrs. Galager, Miss G. Holt, Mr. C. A. McPherson.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Lecture by Mr. Wendell Phillips—"Life in London."

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.—Military Concert by Gilmore's Band.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3
The Weekly Times, per annum	2

Club rates of The Weekly—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

For Sale.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* Times *Office.*

The proceedings in full of the recent important Convention of Iron Masters in the City of Philadelphia, will be printed in The Weekly Times *of Wednesday, Feb. 11. Orders for extra copies will be received at the counting-room, and should be forwarded without delay.*

When the London *Daily Telegraph* goes to work pointing out the faults of the Gladstone Ministry, it must be obvious to everybody that the game is over. The *Telegraph* assigns several reasons for the downfall of Mr. Gladstone, but the reason which has probably operated more powerfully than any other it passes over without mention. We refer to the continued agitations in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone went into office under a sort of pledge to "pacify" Ireland. He began by overthrowing the Protestant Church in Ireland, for which all Roman Catholics rather like him, and by "improving" the Land laws. The result of these concessions is that Ireland is rather more perturbed than ever. The Irish Protestants have been deeply injured, only that their ancient foes may adopt a more hostile attitude than before toward the Government. There can be no doubt that the failure of Mr. Gladstone's policy in Ireland has had more to do with bringing about his fall than any other single cause—although, doubtless, the sober middle class has become much alarmed about the rights of property, in consequence of the demands of many of the leading Radicals, and the often-proved inability of Mr. Gladstone to withstand them.

One satisfactory incident in the British elections is the return of a genuine working man here and there. To get the views of working men represented directly in the House of Commons by a veritable working man is a very great advantage. The professional demagogues, like Bradlaugh and Odger, merely use working men as instruments by which to promote their own interests; and the arrogant tone they assume is well illustrated in the letter written by Bradlaugh just before his departure from New-York, in which he intimated pretty plainly that Mr. Gladstone had decided on a sudden dissolution for the express purpose of keeping him (Bradlaugh) out of Parliament. No good end could possibly be served by the return of such men as these to Parliament, but we anticipate much good from the return of true working men, who will represent their class faithfully, and shun the extravagances of the hired "orators" who strive to climb to power on their shoulders.

It is understood that the Directors of the Third Avenue Railroad have permitted the objectionable section to be struck out of their Rapid-transit bill, and are now willing to take a charter to build an elevated road over their present tracks at their own expense, instead of having it done for them at the cost of the City. With this modification, their scheme is entitled to some consideration, but the Legislature should grant no more rapid-transit charters without imposing conditions which will protect the public. The Third Avenue Directors profess their readiness to construct the road, and their sincerity can very easily be put to the test. Let the bill provide that the incorporators shall deposit in the City Treasury $250,000, or some other respectable amount, to be forfeited to the City if the road is not commenced and finished in a specified and reasonable time. It should also provide that in case the original incorporators fail to comply with the terms of the charter, any other persons may have it on the same conditions, and be entitled, likewise, to all its privileges. If a company can be found to accept a charter of this kind, we shall believe that the solution of the rapid-transit problem is near at hand. But it is a waste of time for the Legislature to grant any more charters similar to those now in existence. We know from experience that we cannot hope that the roads which are so sorely needed will be constructed under them.

Action on the constitutional amendments should not be further postponed in the Assembly. Some delay was thought to be necessary in order to get the opinion of the Attorney General on an important point, and there was no objection to the Assembly obtaining all the advice it deemed desirable. But this excuse for inaction is no longer possible, for the report of the Attorney General was made some days ago, and we hope these amendments will be passed during the present week. They constitute the most important business of the session, and should be disposed of at once. A large majority of the members of the Assembly are known to be in favor of the amendments, and it is difficult to find any reason for allowing them to remain undecided any longer.

A bill of some importance was passed at the close of last week by the House of Representatives, relating to the public lands. It gives a quarter section of land to any person who, within eight years, shall have planted one-fourth of it with trees, and kept them in good condition, and it reduces the term of residence required of a homestead settler by two years, where one-eighth of the land has been planted with trees, and cultivated. In the course of the debate—a very interesting one—it was stated that within fifteen years, at the present rate of cutting, the land in the United States now yielding trees for heavy timber would be entirely stripped. The bill is a modification of an existing law. It shortens the time from ten to eight years, but allows the trees to be planted ten acres each year, and reduces the fees from $24 to $14. The bill is asked for by a very great number of petitioners, and Western members say the privileges it gives will be much appreciated.

THE PRETEXTS FOR INFLATION.

Those who have pleaded for inflation on the floors of Congress—and the pleas have been many and ingenious—have uniformly held that there was need of more money in the country, because in some sections those who had plenty of property could not sell it, and not being able to sell it, could not pay their debts. The advocates of additional currency have ascribed this difficulty to various causes. Some have held that it was due to the unjust legislation of Congress, which, in distributing the permission to organize national banks, have allowed too much to the Eastern and Northern States, and too little to the South and West. Some have held that it was due to the fact that there was too little money of all kinds in the country at large. Some have explained it by the operation of the transportation lines of the country, which tax the West so heavily for carrying its products to the sea-board that the farmers have very little left. But, whatever the cause, all this class of reasoners are agreed that the remedy for the evil is for the United States to issue more of its promises to pay, making them a legal tender as to private and public debts, with the usual exceptions.

We have frequently pointed out that the remedy thus proposed far exceeds the well-defined powers of Congress. That body cannot make the notes of the United States legal tenders, if at all, except in moments of overwhelming necessity, when it appears, in the judgment of Congress, that in no other way can the expenses of the Government be met. Such a necessity arose during the rebellion. The Government had exhausted its means of borrowing from voluntary lenders, and it resorted at last, with great reluctance, and with a thousand protestations that the device should be abandoned, and the loan repaid at the earliest possible moment, to a forced loan. There is no other word for it. The greenbacks were, and are, a forced loan. They were given to Government creditors as a discharge of their claims, and the creditors were compelled to take them. Certainly there can be no excuse for levying any further loan of this kind now. It would be one of the most violent and reprehensible transgressions of the Constitution of which we can conceive.

But this measure would not be more unconstitutional than it would be useless. For the time being, it would bring relief to those unfortunate debtors who have contracted to pay more money than they have got or can get. An extensive issue of United States notes would raise prices; rising prices create a demand for all sorts of goods; and under this demand the debtors, whose needs are so persistently pressed on Congress, might get themselves clear of debt. Those of them who had the sense after that to keep clear of debt would reap actual benefit from this measure. But none others would, and this number would be so small that it is not worth considering. If prices were forced up, and "business" became active again, the first thing those men would do who are now clamoring for Government "money" with which to pay their debts would be to increase their debts to the last possible notch, buying all that they could get trusted for, and raising all they could borrow money to raise with, in order to take advantage of the advance of prices going on around them. Then, when the turn of the tide came, as it surely would come, and men began to suspect the reality of swollen values, these same sufferers for want of money would suffer again, and would clamor again, and, if Congress should be consistent, would again get their hopeless remedy. To issue Government notes, in order that every one may pay his debts, is pouring water into a broken vessel. There is no end to the process.

We have a right to ask, when Congress is urged to the exercise of a most doubtful power, that those who urge it shall show some great need for it, and some lasting good to come from it. There can be no pretense of either in the present instance. Doubtless there are a great many needy persons in the country, and some of them honest and industrious, (though the percentage of these latter is by no means large.) But the need which can justify Congress in issuing more legal tenders must be, not individual, but national—not need felt by citizens, but felt by the Government. The United States is not a charitable society. The Government is not instituted to make its citizens rich, or to keep them from becoming bankrupt, or to make their factories or their farms or their shops profitable. Certainly it cannot borrow money for any such purposes. Now what the United States does, when it issues notes, is to borrow. It may give notes for services, or for money advanced in the past and now due, or for any form of present debt; but the act is an act of obtaining credit, of borrowing, and when the notes are made legal tender, it is an act of borrowing by force. The need that could justify such a course must be a need of the Government, and it must be a need which no other means can possibly meet. Who will pretend that any such need now exists? We have already shown that the pretext of the inflationists is not of this character. The sole need they cite is the need of individuals, for whose benefit, in law, the United States can no more resort to a forced loan than it could borrow money to distribute it, say, to the mothers of all male infants born within the year.

If the House could only thoroughly understand for a single moment the exact nature of an act authorizing the issue of legal-tender notes, we are confident that it would not pass the bill of the Ways and Means Committee for that purpose. The bill comes from the Ways and Means Committee as a revenue measure. It could not come from them in any other form. If it were simply a bill to fix an interpretation of existing laws, it would belong to the Judiciary Committee. If it were a bill regulating currency, it would come from the Committee on Banking and Currency, as was admitted by Mr. Dawes in presenting it. That gentleman probably sees, as every one must who looks closely into the question, that Congress cannot authorize the issue of these notes, except to obtain revenue for the Government. But that being its purpose, all argument for it from the assumed need of more circulating medium in the country is irrelevant and absurd. As a revenue measure, the bill is equally indefensible. It could only be justified as a last resort, and, in fact, while there are several other resorts available, none other has yet been tried. We repeat, therefore, that the bill, which proposes to condone the issue of $25,000,000 of legal tenders, and authorize the issue of $19,000,000 more, is without excuse.

STREET CLEANING.

Nobody can tell what will come of the investigation into the acts of Oliver Charlick before Judge Barrett this week. It is unfortunate that this proceeding has been taken only by John Kelly and other Tammany politicians, who may safely be assumed to be seeking to serve their own interests rather than those of the public. But the method they are using is open to any five citizens. If the Police Commissioners were compelled under this provision of the charter to explain their peculiar street-cleaning operations, we might possibly discover what becomes of the money, which is plainly not used for the purpose for which it is appropriated. It is true that a committee of the Legislature has been appointed to investigate this matter, and there is some reason to hope that its labors will not be fruitless. But our citizens should also do something to help themselves, and not trust entirely to the Legislature. If redress cannot be had from one process, it may from the other. The warm days, when the filth in the streets will surely breed disease and death, are only a few weeks distant, and no effort should be spared to hasten the reform which is constantly becoming more necessary to the public welfare.

That it will not be difficult to obtain the facts which will utterly condemn the present system of street cleaning, is evident from the success which has attended our efforts in this direction. We lately gave the public convincing proofs of the extravagance, to use no harsher word, of the Commissioners in the disposal of street refuse. This morning we present the subject in a still clearer light, and we hope no one of our readers interested in an honest and economical administration of public affairs will fail to read the article to be found in another column. The facts speak so plainly for themselves that they hardly need comment. It can no longer be disputed that, as we stated the other day, the streets of this City can be kept in decent condition for a little more than $600,000 per annum. We pay $1,000,000 for having them left uncleaned. The mere statement of such a fact as this should be sufficient to secure the immediate application of an efficient remedy for so monstrous a wrong.

It is not necessary for the purposes of the inquiry upon which we insist that it shall be assumed that the Police Commissioners are knowingly dishonest in the use of the money they get for street cleaning. The filling of Charlick's lots with street refuse by the City without any recompense, when he formerly was glad to get the same stuff from the street-cleaning contractor at twenty-five cents per cubic yard, certainly calls for explanation. But we will assume the Commissioners are honest. In that case, the facts condemn them as being totally incompetent for the business they have undertaken. That they have not cleaned the streets, except during a brief period of the past Summer, is notorious. That they have promptly drawn every dollar of their large allowance for street cleaning, except perhaps a small amount which has been in dispute, is apparent from the Controller's records. That they have as promptly expended every dollar of this money is evident from their own confession that they are penniless. They have nothing to show for this great outlay in clean streets. They have not returned a dollar to the City for street refuse, when, as we show elsewhere, it could, under proper management, be made to yield a revenue of about $70,000 per annum. Perhaps an explanation of this fact can be found in the peculiar operation of the City selling dirt at 25 cents per yard, and buying it back again at 69 cents, delivered merely to accommodate some political contractors.

The way to a thorough investigation of this important matter is now fully open to the Legislative Committee, or to the Supreme Court, if our citizens desire to protect themselves. We have done our duty by pointing out very plainly the character of the evidence which can be obtained. But those who undertake this inquiry should understand that public opinion will not allow it to be made in the interests of the Police Commissioners. If they have any explanation of the discreditable facts which appear upon the public records, let them offer it, for it is the truth that is wanted. If it is obtained, there is little doubt that the present Street-cleaning Bureau will be condemned as wholly incompetent or corrupt. Most probably the result will be to prove that it is both.

THE ROTHSCHILDS.

There is a romance clustering round the name of Rothschild which makes the death of one of the family a matter of more than common interest.

Between forty and fifty years ago, there was an humble house on the Ghetto of Frankfort, whose windows were always seen on one particular night within the annual circle to wear a glitter of light, which, as it was cast from the old Jewish lamps, threw a ghastly glimmer on the decayed and dust-eaten dwellings around it. On this night, the eve of the Jewish New-Year's, the five members of the house of Rothschild—the sons of Frankfort, Vienna, Paris, and Naples—came, no matter from what ends of the earth, to gather with filial devotion round a weird, withered old lady, who still clung to the old spot from which the family had started. The house, we believe, stands, but its stairs are silent. The mother is, of course, dead. The five sons have departed. The death of the last, Baron James, some few years since, excited great regret in Paris, where his Oriental splendor of living and sumptuousness of hospitality made him a feature of its life. In monetary genius, and in elevation of character and mind, he was the star of the house of Rothschild. Indeed, his courtly bearing and polished cultivation of mind made his relations with the leading sovereigns of Europe wear more the character of a diplomatist than of a financier.

The elder branch has fallen. And now death has begun to knock at the door of the younger branches. Some years since, prior to his father's death, the eldest son of Baron James, who will be remembered in social circles as a visitor for some time in New-York about fifteen years ago, died, having merely passed into manhood. And the other day we published the news of the death of Baron Meyer De Rothschild, a member of the house of the London Rothschilds.

Meyer was the second son of Nathan, the founder of the London house, a man of remarkable craft, energy, and intensity of purpose. During Napoleon's blockade, while carrying on business at Manchester, he amassed an enormous fortune through smuggled trade. He knew of the victory of Waterloo some hours before it reached the British Government. What gold may not have arisen at the touch of this enchanted wand! There were no wires in those days to carry a breathing from Brussels to Exchange. The energetic enterprise of Nathan in this instance created the greatness of the London house, as did John Walter's create that of the London *Times*.

There is no question that, with the death of Baron James, the genius of the house of Rothschild has departed. Constant intermarriage with cousins, and the absence of that intellectual vigor which the infusion of fresh, new blood imparts, has its effect on men as on animals, and the younger branches of the family are far inferior to the elder. They are prudent—a rose-colored phrase for mean—and like old Isaac of York, can higgle for a price; but the money genius, the insight into the financial future, and the boldness to back that insight which belonged to the elder, is nowhere to be found among the junior members of the house; and the same spirit permeates their representatives in New-York, New-Orleans, San Francisco, and all over the European Continent. In 1847, the period of the Irish famine, though the Corn bills of both continents passed through their hands, giving them ample opportunities for preparation, they were unable to breast the financial storm, but flew before it, selling all their securities, and causing the great fall in consols of that year.

Their transactions, too, are of an inferior character. Except with Austria, they are not, as in the days of old Nathan and his sons, the props of thrones. Most of the great Government transactions of this country which offer the vastest field for the future, have been conducted of late years through the house of Baring Brothers, of London, and Corcoran & Riggs, of Washington.

Meyer Rothschild, just dead, always contented himself with holding a second position to his brother Lionel, both in business and society, and never came to the foreground. He generally confined himself to the office of the firm, in New court, and governed from the desk. He resided with his brother in Piccadilly, close to Apsley House, the town palace of "the Duke," where their ordinary life, like those of all wealthy Jews, was surrounded with every appliance of luxury, and where they entertained always with a graceful, often with a splendid, hospitality. The turf and field are their favorite pastime. Their stable, which has been the special care of Meyer Rothschild, is at Leatherhead—John Scott's—where now for upward of twenty years they have cultivated what Disraeli describes as "England's noblest pastime." Lionel Rothschild has been rewarded by that "blue ribbon of the turf," for which Lord George Bentinck, at moments in his brief but excited political life, longed for beyond the highest reward which politics could bestow. Lionel might have won it even far earlier with *Orestes*, in 1853, had not a foul grain or two been introduced into the horse's oats the night before the race. His hunting-box has been at Mentmore, some forty miles from London, on the North-western rail, where are kept up a splendid stud and a noble park—these also having been entirely under the mastership of Meyer Rothschild.

Both Lionel and Meyer were in Parliament. They never, however, took an active interest in politics. They entered the political arena to assist in crowning the temple of freedom by the emancipation of their race, and wiping away the last persecuting spot from the statute book of England. They are now both removed from the scene, Lionel having lost his election in London. Mr. Disraeli, whom they look to naturally with pride, and for whom they entertain a very warm friendship, was frequently, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the habit of consulting them on questions of finance. But they belonged to the silent benches.

The Jews were once regarded as a race who lived exclusively among themselves, and the terror of *Shylock*, when he heard that his child had run off with a young Venetian Christian, was regarded as a true picture of their thought. But all this has passed away. The beautiful saying of the Hebrew woman who, when the prophet, to whom she had been often kind and hospitable on his way to Jerusalem, said: "What is to be done for thee? Would'st thou be spoken for to the King or the Captain of the host?" answered, "I dwell among my own people," is forgotten. The sister of Lionel and Meyer Rothschild was married to Hon. Henry Fitzroy, of the ducal house of Grafton, and a child of Sir Anthony was recently wedded to a member of another noble house. Jews sit on the Bench, and in every profession in England they may be found in the first places. And we should not wonder if, under the rule of the incoming first minister Disraeli, in the elevation of Lionel Rothschild to the peerage, the coronet symbolically will take the place of the yellow cap of the Ghetto.

A STATE PARK.

We published on Friday last an interesting report from the State Commissioners on the preservation of forests, upon the especial question which was referred to them, of the expediency of making a "State Park" of the well-known Adirondack region. The early setting apart by law of regions remarkable for beauty of natural curiosities "for the use and enjoyment of the people forever," was a very wise step. It was also an original piece of legislation, for no other country has had so peculiar an opportunity in its national ownership of remarkable scenes and localities, and no other could so easily afford to consecrate them to pleasure and the enjoyment of beauty. The beautiful parks of the Old World have been, mainly, the private possessions of kings and princes, which they have graciously permitted the people to use, or they are the remains of former communal lands in the midst of individual estates. The United States, in two conspicuous instances, have shown their appreciation of natural beauty as a thing to be guarded and preserved for the enjoyment of all. The wonderful Yosemite Valley, the "Big Tree" district, and the more extraordinary Yellowstone Cañon, are to be public pleasure-grounds for all future time. We may depend upon it that future generations will return their grateful thanks for a consideration so much above the supposed spirit of the times.

The question is seriously discussed in this State, and has even been referred to a committee of the Legislature, whether we shall not do an equally graceful act, and at the same time guard our valuable timber, preserve the water-supply for our rivers, and promote the health of our youth, by forever planting a State Park in the Adirondack region. This region, as our readers well know, is of incomparable beauty. It is a kind of elevated island, sloping down to Lake Champlain in one direction, to the St. Lawrence in another, and to the Black River and Mohawk in other directions, covered with the primeval forest, and intersected with innumerable little lakes and streams. It was an island in geologic times when the Connecticut Valley was a morass, and the Rocky Mountains had not appeared. It is an island in civilization now. No railroad, or canal, or turnpike has as yet disturbed its ancient solitudes. On its south-eastern border is a sea of wood-covered mountains, some of which are more than a mile high. The central region, filled with exquisite little lakes, is the one best known to the tourist and sporting population. Its charm lies in its wonderful air and atmosphere, said by all travelers to be unsurpassed even in the High Alps, and in the primitive sporting and out-door life offered to our jaded and exhausted citizens.

The whole region forms a training-school for our youth in all manly and athletic sports and exercises, and a sanitarium for our invalids and exhausted workers, such as no civilized community ever possessed in so convenient and so accessible a form. It is, moreover, the last receptacle of the finest pine lumber of the State, and the source of some of our most important rivers and streams. Every year, however, endangers its use and benefit for any of these purposes. If the timber be neglected, as it has hitherto been, we shall soon see those hills and lake-sides covered with blackened stumps, or with the useless brush-wood which springs up first after the destruction of the old forests. The destruction of the timber will dry up the water-courses, or aid to produce those sudden floods which occur over tree-stripped surfaces. And as a place of beauty, and for the pursuit of pleasure and health, or for sporting, each year will destroy its attractions. The banks of the lovely lakes will be burned over, or dams will be built on the streams, which will destroy the timber on the water's edges and make pretty rivers hideous pools, while the game will be incessantly destroyed and diminished. As a sanitarium, it will go out of use, unless the public authorities take it in charge, and, as a sporting-ground, it will soon be a tradition, unless a game-keeper be appointed, and Game laws be executed.

This entire district, the Legislative Committee inform us, contains about 1,730,000 acres, of which 250,000 acres have been ceded by the State to incorporated companies. About 900,000 acres, or 1,303 square miles, are on the Hudson River side, and include the headwaters of this river. The committee recommend the especial purchase of this tract, because the water-supply of the Hudson, and of numerous streams and canals, as well as of many mills and factories, will depend on the preservation of these forests. We trust, however, the Legislature will go further, and include the equally wild region sloping toward the Black River, and that on the St. Lawrence side. Very little of the land in all this region is worth more than $2 per acre, and some of it considerably less. The village sites, of course, would be excepted from the park domain, but they are few and unimportant. Two or three millions of dollars placed in a State Park here would give our people "a thing of beauty" forever, a source of health and amusement inexhaustible, and a timber and water supply which alone would pay a considerable portion of the outlay.

STREET CARS AND THE SNOW.

The case cited by a correspondent on Sunday of a coachman arrested, by order of the President of a street-car company, on a charge of shoveling snow upon the track, is not, by any means, a solitary instance of such outrages on the part of these corporations. Similar offenses have been committed more than once, and in every instance where the aggrieved person has appealed to the courts he has recovered damages for false imprisonment. Last Winter, precisely the same thing was done by the President of an east-side road, under circumstances of even greater aggravation. The keeper of a public house on the line of the road was shoveling away the snow in front of his door, where, as usual, the employes of the road had heaped it up in clearing the track. Some shovelfuls fell upon the track. The President of the road, happening at that moment to pass by, ordered him, in an insolent manner, to shovel it back, and upon his very natural refusal, called an officer and had him arrested. The man protested vainly that his place must be left unattended and unprotected, and asked time at least to procure some one to take care of it till his return. This request was denied, with that courtesy and consideration which are apt to mark Police action in similar contingencies, especially when executing the orders of railway Presidents; and the man was dragged to the Police Court, where the charge was promptly dismissed. He at once began suit for false imprisonment, and, as we have intimated, recovered damages.

It might be thought that a warning like this would have made these companies aware that their rights were not absolute in the public thoroughfares, and that they could not at their pleasure drag citizens away from their business, subjecting them to loss and the humiliation of imprisonment. It should also, apparently, have instructed the Police as to the extent of their duties in the matter. Yet last week we have the same outrage perpetrated by the managers of the Twenty-third Street Road, and zealously co-operated in by the Police. A gentleman's servant, acting under his master's orders, and in obedience to a Corporation ordinance, is arrested by direction of this official, taken before a Magistrate, and at once discharged. Here, too, an action has been begun for false imprisonment, and we trust that the damages awarded will be such as effectually to check any desire on the part of Mr. Sharp or his associates to indulge in a repetition of their little amusement.

The inexcusable character of these offenses arises not so much from their arbitrary and oppressive character as from the fact that both the railway companies and the Police are herein, somewhat to misapply a law phrase, executors of their own wrong. The companies claim the right to throw the snow from their tracks upon the public roadway, thereby making it next to impassable for private vehicles, and even to encumber with it a private property. The Police are charged with the duty of cleaning the streets, which includes the removal of snow as of other incumbrances. It is the usurpation of the one, and the neglect of the other, which jointly necessitate the acts for which they then claim the right to arrest and imprison private citizens, acting within their just rights and in direct obedience to law. No more preposterous distortion of justice can well be imagined.

We trust the Police Commissioners will at once instruct their subordinates not to abet any longer these violent invasions of private right. And no time should be lost in the enactment of an ordinance requiring the car companies to cart away the snow which they clear from their tracks, instead of piling it up as at present on either side of the street. To expect, in addition, that the Street-cleaning Department will complete the task by doing their duty in the matter is probably to expect too much, so long as that branch of the Municipal Government remains in the hands of the Police. But the Police, if they cannot clean the streets, can at least refrain from arresting citizens for entirely lawful acts, made necessary in great part by their own neglect.

THE LUCKY STOCKHOLDER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A private theatrical performance took place a few days ago in the lower part of the City, not a hundred miles from Wall street, on which occasion a serio-comic play, "Paying Dividends in Grimaces," taken from Dumas' well-known French play, "Payée en Monnaie de Singe," was enacted. The remarkable skill of the performers should, by all means, be heralded to the end of the earth. I would not for the world lift the curtain of privacy, and all I can dare to disclose is the fact that the play was given in a handsomely-furnished down-town office; indeed, the synopsis of this comedy has already been published by the public press of the Metropolis. The whole affair was a strictly private entertainment. Fortunately I happened to be in an adjoining office, and I enjoyed the unexpected treat, even more than anything I ever witnessed on the stage. To avoid unnecessary suppositions I will call the corporation most interested the *Spermophilus Ludevicianus* (vide Wooster) Railroad Company. By St. Paul, I nearly let the secret out.

At the appointed hour the Directors arrived, little by little, and as soon as a quorum was present the Chairman and Secretary were appointed. The meeting was then called to order, when the Chairman rose and made the following address, with Demosthenic gestures:

Gentlemen of the Board of Directors: Since you have done me the honor to choose me as the Chairman of this meeting, it is both my privilege and my duty to lay before you a detailed statement of the great and powerful corporation over which you have so diligently and so carefully watched, [hear, hear,] and which is, to a great extent, indebted to your unceasing labors for its present prosperity.

Since our last meeting a fearful financial and commercial storm has swept over this continent, from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Gulf of Mexico to the North Pole, bringing ruin to hundreds of thousands of our citizens in every section of the country.

I am happy to say our company has weathered the gale so thoroughly that the receipts for the past year were actually two millions of dollars in excess over those of the previous year, [great cheering,] while the expenses have been even larger in proportion. [Continued applause.]

The financial situation of the road is, therefore, I am proud to say, in a most satisfactory condition. After providing the interest on the funded debt, and after deducting the large amount of operating expenses, the net earnings in the treasury are amply sufficient to pay a dividend of seven per cent. on the preferred stock and six per cent. on the common stock. This unprecedented achievement is due to your wisdom and economy in the management of the road, the operating expenses of which hardly ever have exceeded seventy-five per cent. [Tremendous applause.]

Ever watchful of the interests of your stockholders and fully acquainted with their unsophisticated patience and gentle forbearance, the Board of Directors has decided to use the stockholders' money in laying down steel [here the Chairman has a coughing fit, while all the members of the committee break into a roar of laughter,] rails, [continued laughter,] purchase rolling stock, the erection of bridges, [more laughter,] and in making other improvements. It was also thought that to use the balance of the undivided earnings for the year 1871 and 1872, which belonged to the common stockholders, [general hilarity,] and which as to 1871 were specially recognized by a resolution of the board, passed on the 20th day of January, 1872. Animated with the purest patriotic motives, the Board of Directors have ever believed in the motto of the United States, "United we stand, divided we fall," and so they have concluded to keep the dividends of the past years, to be applied toward the improvement of the road. ["Bravo," "bravo."]

It being the aim of our corporation to avoid as much as it lays in its power any unpleasant feelings between the shareholders and the company, the Board of Directors have therefore come to the only satisfactory conclusion it could reach—that the preferred stockholders shall be entitled to a dividend of seven per cent. in scrip, [hilarity,] provided they will take the consolidated mortgage bonds at par, [tremendous cheering,] which, as you are all aware, could not be placed on the market at over eighty-five cents on the dollar—[continued cheering]—a clear saving of eight per cent. to the company. I look upon the solution of this problem as the *ne plus ultra* of modern finance, and with which the preferred shareholders, I am sure, most naturally feel highly elated. [Great applause.]

With an equal regard to the interests of the common stockholders, the Board of Directors hereby recognizes seven per cent. as now due to them from the earnings of 1871, 1872, and 1873, and the same, to wit: Seven dollars per share *shall be deemed due and payable to them before any dividend exceeding seven per cent. in any one year be paid to the preferred stockholders.* ["Bravo," "bravo," and a perfect storm of cheering.]

At this stage of the proceedings one of the Directors offered a resolution to the effect that the next dividend, if any, shall be paid on the 1st day of April, 1875, when the hilarity became so general that for over a quarter of an hour order could not be restored. It was finally decided that the dividends, if any, should be paid semi-annually on the 15th of October and on the 15th of April of each year.

Another resolution was offered by one of the committee that the report be adopted, which was unanimously agreed to.

Thanks were then voted to the presiding Chairman, and the proceedings were ordered to be entered on the minutes by the Secretary.

After the usual customary gratulations on the perfect harmony existing between all the members of the Board of Directors, ample justice was done to a sumptuous lunch, when the meeting adjourned *sine die.*

Moral of the shareholders: *"There is many a slip betwixt the cup and lip."* DIOGENES.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 7, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST NIGHT'S SUNDAY CONCERT.

The first of what we trust may prove a long series of Sunday concerts was given at the Grand Opera-house last evening. The performance was a very good one, and the audience very large. The principal features of the interest were the performances of Mr. Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band and the violin-playing of M. Wieniawski. Mr. Gilmore's Band is making rapid progress toward perfection. Its members have not yet had the united experience which secures the marvelous variety of shading of which the French band offered such welcome specimens, but their delivery leaves nothing to be desired in the matter of precision or spirit. An admirable rendering of Wiprecht's fantasia on motives from "Le Prophète" is to be mentioned as the most striking evidence of the excellence of the band; with time, which, in this instance, is more than money, Mr. Gilmore will secure as fine a delivery of this and similar compositions as even autocratic Wiprecht could demand. M. Wieniawski interpreted Vieuxtemps' "Air Varié" and his own "Airs Russes," and was, of course, recalled and constrained to do double duty. Singing by Mme. Lichtmay and Miss Henne was also a part of the concert. A similar entertainment is announced for Sunday next.

THE BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.

The third concert of the present season of the Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn was given on Saturday evening, when the Academy of Music was filled in every part, notwithstanding that the heavy snow-storm had left the streets almost impassable. The soloist of the evening was M. Victor Maurel, the distinguished baritone of the Strakosch Italian Opera, who sang with excellent effect airs from Gluck's opera of "Iphigénie en Aulide," and Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro." The latter was re-demanded, and M. Maurel responded with the second movement of the same number. A quartet for horns, by Weber, in which Messrs. Schmitz, Püper, Küstermacher, and Kohser took part, was the only other deviation from the strictly orchestral character of the music of the entertainment. Schumann's second symphony, "Oscari," in C major, was the first piece on the programme, and was recited with that absolute perfection which makes listening to Mr. Thomas' orchestra an unalloyed pleasure. At the conclusion the aria from "Iphigénie" brought M. Maurel to the stage, his appearance being greeted with hearty applause. The horn quartet was the third selection, and in acknowledgment of the prolonged applause the concluding movement was repeated. The second part of the concert began with two Wagnerian compositions: the "Vorspiel," to the now all but familiar "Lohengrin," and a composition in manuscript, entitled, "Der Ritt der Walkueren," in explanation of which we may be permitted to quote the language of the programme: "The Walkueren or Walkyrias were Odin's maidens, awful and beautiful beings, who presided over battles, and rushed through the air marking with their spear points those who were to be slain. They also administered at the feast of heroes in Walhalla, or the palace of immortality, where the souls of heroes dwelt who were slain in battle." The music vividly delineates the tumult, the rush and din that one may imagine to attend a battle under the peculiar "circumstance of war" in the days when Odin's power was acknowledged; and the presence of the fatal but invisible maidens might be traced in the moaning and wailing cadences. The massiveness and symmetry of Wagner's tone poems fill the mind, and it is impossible not to feel the influence of so gloomy a subject as that of the "Walkueren;" it was therefore a relief to turn to the fifth number of the bill, which promised Beethoven's exquisite septet, Op. 20. The sweet and simple melody, the delicacy of the variations, and the airy tracery of the scherzo were treated with faultless nicety by the orchestra, and each successive movement was applauded with eager spontaneity. M. Maurel again appeared after the septet, and the concert ended with the symphonic introduction, by Svendsen, to the drama of "Sigurd Slembe," which, as "Der Ritt," by the way, has already been played in New-York.

TO-NIGHT'S PROMISE.

"A Round of Pleasure" is the title of an entertainment to introduce to the audience of the Grand Opera-house Mr. G. L. Fox in two new characters. Miss Amy Stone acts to-night at Wood's in "Cigarette." Mr. Edwin Eddy enters upon an engagement at the Theatre Comique. ...."The Bohemian Girl" is to be done by the Holman Opera Troupe at the Olympic....Charitable concerts take place to-night at Steinway and at Robinson Halls.

DEATH OF DR. E. W. HATCH.

Meriden, Conn., Feb. 8.—Dr. E. W. Hatch, Superintendent of the Connecticut State Reform School, and a prominent member of the National [illegible] Reform Association, died on Saturday evening, after a short illness. His age was [illegible]. The funeral will take place at [illegible] on Tuesday, the 10th inst.

STEERAGE IMMIGRANTS.

REPORT ON THE TREATMENT OF STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

PROPOSED CHANGE OF EXISTING LAWS—DECLINE OF SEAMANSHIP AMONG THE SEAFARING PROFESSION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 7, 1874.

The Senate last session passed a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate at its next session how many superficial feet of clear space are allotted to each steerage immigrant on board ship, according to the official reports of the Collectors of Customs. Also, to cause the atmosphere of some of the steerage compartments to be chemically analyzed by a competent expert, with a view of ascertaining its healthfulness. Also, to have an examination made of the general treatment of immigrants on board ship, and to suggest such alterations in existing laws as may be necessary to secure effectual protection to steerage immigrants.

This resolution gave rise to an examination of the subject of immigration by John M. Woodworth, M. D., Supervising Surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital Service, under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who has prepared a report, of which the following is a synopsis. A statement of the changes which the bill, to be submitted with the report, will propose, is also submitted:

SYNOPSIS OF THE REPORT.

This report is based upon the personal examination of thirty passenger-carrying vessels, comprising twenty-one steam-ships and nine sailing-vessels, and an inspection of 8,488 steerage passengers carried thereon.

Owing to the season of the year at which the investigation was made, few of the compartments contained the maximum number of passengers allowed by law, the average space legally allowed on the vessels examined being 15.22 superficial feet, while the space actually occupied was 17.75 superficial feet, to each statute passenger.

"The official reports of the Collectors of Customs" were found to be inaccurate, vessels being incorrectly reported as to passenger-carrying capacity, (and, consequently, in some instances, for carrying excess of passengers,) as to number of decks, ventilators, and a variety of minor details. These errors, it is believed, arise from the loose and inoperative law under which examinations are made, and through which the duties of examiners are merely perfunctory. The chief evil caused by these incorrect reports is in impairing the value of statistics computed from such sources, since no action has ever been maintained for a reported violation of any of the provisions of the act of March 3, 1855, Ex-Solicitor Jordan being "of opinion that there is too much doubt as to the applicability of the penalties to the case of a vessel arriving from abroad to warrant any attempt to enforce them." (Solicitor's Office, Dec. 12, 1866.)

The investigation having been conducted at ports of arrival, or during the last few hours of the voyage when, in order to pass examination by health-officers and others, unusual efforts are made at cleanliness and ventilation, a chemical analysis "of the atmosphere of the steerage compartments" would have been misleading for any purposes of sanitary knowledge or legislation. Instead of this a careful study was made of the provisions and appliances for ventilation, a detailed account of which is given in the report.

No uniform system obtains; but the newer steam-vessels are believed to be quite as well if not better ventilated than the average hotel, hospital, or other public building. While not recommending any particular plan of ventilation a combination of the two systems—"propulsion," the one in general use, and "suction"—is believed to possess decided advantages over either one singly, and the feasibility is suggested of utilizing the escaping heat of the furnace-rooms and of the funnel for creating an exhaust-current from the steerage compartments, through properly located foul air-shafts, by which mode the "suction" of foul air from the steerage could be efficiently and economically combined with the "propulsion" of fresh air into the compartments, by the usual ventilating shafts, wind-sails, &c.

Without assuming the *role* of amateur steerage passenger, and in that manner personally testing "the general treatment of immigrants on board ship," it is believed that a trustworthy opinion on this subject has been arrived at from other methods of observation. Thus a personal inspection of a large majority of the passengers of the vessels examined, and conversation with many of them, a critical examination of the accommodations and equipments of the vessels, and a collation of various reports and statistics for the past ten years, furnish the data from which the inference is drawn that much of the cruelty, ill-usage, and general discomfort of the steerage passage belong to the history of the past—a time when the Tapscott or Black Ball liner was the representative passenger-carrying vessel.

With the gradual supplanting of sailing-vessels by steamers have come shorter voyages, increased space, improved accommodations, more light, better ventilation, more abundant supplies of more wholesome food and water, and a superior *morale* of officers and crews, though in this latter respect there is still much to be desired.

As a direct result of these changes, the mortality among steerage passengers has been reduced over fifty per cent. in five years, the respective per-milleges for the two periods and for each class of vessels being:

	1867.	1872.
On sailing vessels	11.67	5.42
On steam-ships	1.03	.45

This reduction is due, undoubtedly, to the improved administration of the immigrant service—an improvement for which, it must be confessed, the United States is entitled to little if any credit. For while, in the language of Ex-Secretary Boutwell, "the interest of the United States lies in the character and health of the emigrants this country receives, and, therefore, * * * it is deemed of the utmost importance to hold foreign vessels to such regulations as will give greatest security to the life and health of the emigrants," the fact is that, owing to the interpretation of existing Emigration laws, with the single exception of collecting a penalty of $10 for every immigrant passenger over eight years of age who dies on the voyage, we do not hold foreign vessels to any regulation at all; and the examinations of such vessels by our inspectors of Customs to ascertain "whether the requirements of law have been complied with," (section 9, act March 3, 1855, 10 Stat., 718,) are made as a matter of form only, so far as the exaction of any penalties for non-compliance with the requirements of law is concerned.

While this improvement in the immigration service has thus reduced the general mortality, the effect of the competition of steam-ships in driving sailing-vessels out of the service has also had much to do with lessening the death-rate. This is shown by the fact that where the service is to any great extent still performed by sailing-vessels, the mortality rises in direct ratio to the proportion of passengers carried by them. Thus, during the five years above quoted, while the mortality on sailing-vessels was reduced over fifty per cent., only about eight per cent. of the total number of immigrants was carried on them in 1872, while nearly twenty-five per cent. was so carried in 1867.

A striking proof of the connection between these two facts, as cause and effect, was found in the statistics at the port of Baltimore, during the Spring of 1873. At this port for the quarter ending March 31, there arrived 1,602 steerage immigrants, of whom 711 were brought by sail and 954 by steam. Of the former, thirty-two died on the voyage, and only two of the latter, being in the ratios of one death to every 477 steam passengers and one to every 22.2 sail passengers.

The usual mode of stating mortality on shipboard misleads the general reader who is not careful to distinguish between per annum mortality and the mortality per voyage. Through this oversight a mortality of 861 in 228,722 passengers is quoted in a recent report to the Secretary of the Treasury as "a most favorable showing," and, inferentially, as indicating little room for improvement in the immigration service.

As a matter of fact, this mortality represented an annual death-rate of over 35 per thousand, or very nearly three times as great as the annual death-rate in the United States according to the last census. The real discrepancy is even greater than this, since immigrants are, generally, in the prime of life, the most enterprising, and the most viable of the class to which they belong, and, before being allowed to [illegible] lives" in a measure, while the census returns include all ages and conditions, and, during the last decade, covered the mortality of the war. During the last six months of 1872, however, the per annum mortality of steam passengers was, as it should be, from the causes above enumerated, a little less than the United States per annum mortality, and may be justly cited as a "most favorable showing" for steam-ships when compared with the mortality on sailing-vessels for the same period—a mortality which equaled a per mileage of 44.8 per annum.

With the exception of certain measures looking to protecting passengers from contact with the crew, there would seem from the general testimony little to be desired in the treatment of immigrants on steam-ships, while as to sailing-vessels, it is believed that competition is driving them out of the passenger-carrying trade so rapidly as to render it unnecessary to recommend any specific action with regard to them.

The subject of the re-establishment of the National Bureau of Immigration has been carefully considered in connection with the clause in the Senate resolution asking for suggestions of "alterations in existing laws," &c. The history of the bureau created by the act of July 4, 1864, (13 Stat., 385,) and abolished by act of March 30, 1868, (15 Stat., 58,) has been obtained, (partly by correspondence with two of the Commissioners of the bureau, Hons. H. N. Congar and R. S. Chilton,) and the conclusion arrived at that such an agency is inexpedient and unnecessary, since it would be the occasion for renewed protests from, and hostility of, State organizations, and could only be effective after subverting a repeated decision of the Supreme Court to the effect that the States have paramount authority in all that is essential to the operation of such a bureau. In this connection the language of Ex-Commissioner Congar would seem to be conclusive: "The pregnant fact that it [the Bureau of Immigration] was a failure was the actual cause of its summary abolishment."

In preparing the draught of a bill embodying "such alterations in existing laws" as the investigation seems to indicate "may be necessary to secure effectual protection to steerage immigrants," the aim has been to make it simple, concise, and equitable; avoiding the creation of new and unnecessary machinery for its execution; studiously refraining from meddlesome interference with existing organizations, some of which are conducted with exceptional fidelity and thoroughness; defining its requirements as directly and clearly as the conditions of the service will allow, and where such conditions are vague or variable, seeking to secure the necessary flexibility and comprehensiveness without voluminous detail, and, finally, recognizing the rights of capital already invested, by assimilating the proposed enactment to the existing laws of other countries, so far as this may be done without sacrificing the interests and welfare of the immigrant.

SUMMARY OF NEW LEGISLATION PROPOSED.

The following is a brief summary of the proposed act:

By the use of the term migrant, covering both "emigrant" and "immigrant" passengers, much verbiage is dispensed with in the first section, defining the application of the act, without sacrificing clearness or comprehensiveness.

Section 2 requires 100 cubic feet of clear space to be furnished throughout the entire voyage for each statute passenger on the uppermost between-decks, and 120 cubic feet in the second between-decks; no passenger to be berthed in a sailing-vessel below the uppermost between-decks, nor in a steam-ship below the second between-decks, nor in any vessel in any space where the vertical height is less than six feet, nor upon any orlop or temporary deck or platform.

Section 3 provides for decent privacy for the sexes by berthing single male passengers forward, families next, and single female passengers aft—the respective compartments to have separate means of light and ventilation, and of communication with the deck.

Section 4 prescribes the mode of construction and the arrangement of berths, their size, location, &c.

Section 5, instead of lengthy detailed diet tables, directs that each passenger shall be supplied daily with water and cooked food, "equal in quality and quantity to the ration of the United States Navy."

Section 6 regulates the hospital accommodations, their capacity, location, ventilation, light and equipment; directs the employment of physicians on vessels of a given capacity, and requires from them certain reports on vital statistics, hygiene, &c., now called for from the Captain.

Section 7 authorizes an experienced matron to be engaged as steerage-stewardess on vessels of a given capacity and upward, who shall be employed in "assisting to maintain cleanliness, order, and discipline among the female passengers."

Section 8 orders suitable lavatories and water-closets—one basin and one space for each fifty passengers—distinct sets for each sex, and those for women and children to be easily and safely accessible in all weathers.

Section 9, in enjoining the carriage of life-buoys or preservers and of boats sufficient in number and capacity to float or carry the largest number of persons—passengers and crew—the vessel may be rated to carry—provides that "suitably constructed life-rafts or floats may be substituted for a portion of the boats, in the discretion of the examiner."

Section 10 directs a sufficient number of portable fire-extinguishers to be carried in readily accessible places, in addition to the usual means of extinguishing fires by pumps, engines, &c.

Section 11 requires descriptive diagrams of passenger-carrying vessels to be furnished to collectors of customs, in order to facilitate the inspection of such vessels by the examiners.

Section 12 modifies the penalty of $10 for the death, during a voyage, of each person over eight years of age—prescribed by section 14, act March 3, 1855 (10 Stat., 715)—so as to apply only to deaths of persons over twelve years of age; but provides that a penalty of $5 shall also be paid for the death, during the voyage, of each person under twelve years of age.

Section 13 extends the provisions, requirements, and penalties of the act "for the better protection of female passengers," (March 24, 1860, 12 Stat., 3,) and of the eighth section of the "act further to regulate the carriage of passengers," &c., (July 4, 1864, 13 Stat., 961,) to all passenger-carrying vessels under the proposed act.

Section 14 recognizes the interest of the citizens of the port in the character and condition of its immigrants, by authorizing Boards of Health or kindred bodies to prescribe the necessary sanitary regulations, which regulations are to be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, through the various collectors, who will make appropriate indorsements.

Section 15 makes the approval of the Secretary essential before such regulations can be construed and enforced as provisions of the act.

Section 16 entitles informers, other than officers or persons charged with the execution of the act, to a reward of one-half of any sum or sums forfeited under the act and paid upon their information.

Section 17 charges Collectors or other chief officers of Customs with the execution of the act, and provides for the appointment of examiners of vessels, and defines their duties.

Section 18 empowers Collectors to refuse clearance to any vessel reported by an examiner for violation of the provisions of the act, until her master shall have deposited an amount equal to the penalty prescribed for the alleged violation.

Section 19 orders a report of such deposit to be made to the Secretary of the Treasury within twenty-four hours after its receipt, accompanied by a certified copy of the examiner's report upon which the deposit was exacted, and directs the forfeiture of the deposit to the United States, unless appeal be made within thirty days after its payment.

Section 20 provides for the formation of a board of appeal, consisting of the Collector, Surveyor, and naval officer of the port, which board shall have power to administer oaths and to compel the attendance of witnesses, and shall, upon the evidence adduced before it, in any case of appeal by the master of a vessel from the report of an examiner, prepare a statement of the facts as proven in such case, which statement, signed by the members of the board, or a majority of them, is to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, who, thereupon, may, in his discretion, confirm the forfeiture of the deposit to the United States, or may order its repayment or the repayment of any portion of it, and may direct the suspension or dismissal of any examiner making an incorrect or false report.

Section 21 gives the Board of Appeal discretionary power to inflict an additional penalty, not exceeding in amount the amount of the expense of the session of the board, upon any master making an unsustained or frivolous appeal.

Section 22 prohibits an examiner from pleading his official function under the act in defense or in bar of any action for damages resulting from an incorrect or false report.

Section 23 recognizes the compliance, by a steam-ship of any other nationality, with the kindred legal provisions and requirements of said nationality, as a compliance with the provisions and requirements of sections 2, 4, 5, and 8 of the act; but excludes from such favor the vessels of any country which discriminates against the vessels of the United States.

Sections 24, 25, and 27 are the entitling, defining, and repealing sections, respectively.

In directing, in section 26, the various periods after its passage when the act shall take effect, ports on the Pacific coast of the United States are purposely omitted, since it is not known how far the provisions of such an act are applicable to the peculiar conditions of the immigration service between China and Japan and this country.

THE DECLINE OF SEAMANSHIP AND DISCIPLINE OF CREWS.

An appendix to the report of Dr. Woodworth gives some startling facts concerning the decline in seamanship and discipline of sailors. It says:

The unseaworthiness of sailors themselves is an element which should not be overlooked in considering the problem of a satisfactory immigration service. Aside from the evils arising from want of discipline and order in the relations of passengers and crew, it is to be feared that many cases of shipwreck and consequent loss of life are directly attributable to the incompetency of the crew. The London *Lancet* asserts that ten per cent. of all the men who ship are physically unfit for duty. Capt. Williams testified, during the investigation into the causes of the loss of the Atlantic, that "ten good seamen out of forty" would be an unusually good crew. And a committee of inquiry into the condition of British merchant seamen, appointed at Liverpool in the year 1872, reported that [illegible] sert that out of crews of twenty-five not more than three or four know the compass, can steer, heave the lead, or such like duties."

The case of the American ship Hamilton Fish is in point, as showing how a short-handed and incompetent crew works evil to the passengers. The Fish, which is a full-rigged clipper-ship, requiring from thirty to thirty-five hands to efficiently man her, sailed from Liverpool June 17 with a crew of seventeen, all told; but, out of her 209 steerage passengers, carried sixteen (men) at reduced rates, in consideration of their helping to work the ship. She arrived at New-York, Aug. 8, during the progress of this investigation, and was duly boarded and inspected. One of the regular crew was in irons, and had been confined in the hold thirty-three days for an alleged violent assault upon the chief mate with a sheath-knife, with the intention of taking his life. The statements of the passengers showed very clearly that the hands had been overworked—the weather up to the time of the assault having been very rough—that both officers and men had grown quarrelsome, the former in attempts to get work out of the exhausted crew, the latter, in resisting such attempts. The passengers suffered from insufficient and poorly-cooked food, although the supply on board was ample, (there being several days' full supply of everything remaining at the time of the investigation,) fires were lighted in only one galley, and only one person was detailed as cook for 209 persons. Police duty was neglected, and ventilation of the steerage was impeded by hatches being closed unnecessarily, and wind-sails not being trimmed. It was not claimed, even by those who complained most bitterly, that the ill-treatment was intentional on the part of the officers, but it was, manifestly, the inevitable result of a long voyage on an undermanned sailing-vessel.

As a contrast to this may be cited the case of the North German steamer Ernst Moritz Arndt, which vessel cleared from Havre July 8, with thirty-seven cabin and 400 steerage passengers. On the 14th lost her propeller when 1,750 miles from New-York; made this distance under sail in thirty days, and when boarded, six days after the Fish, her passengers and crew were found in excellent condition both mentally and physically, not only no sickness having occurred during the voyage, but no unusual discomfort or annoyance; the steerage, on inspection, was found in good condition and the passengers healthy and contented, and loud in their praises of Capt. Felberg and his officers and crew.

This subject is receiving the earnest attention of the English Government, the agitation which followed Mr. Plimsoll's speeches and book having resulted in the appointment of "a Royal Commission on unsea-worthy ships," embracing among its members his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, the Duke of Somerset, Admiral Sir James Hope, and other "men of the highest eminence."

The following passages are from a preliminary report by this commission, under date of Sept. 23, 1873:

The proportion of seamen to tonnage has diminished of late years. The increase of steam navigation and the introduction of various mechanical appliances have tended to this result. Some witnesses recommend that every steamer should be obliged to take a certain number of apprentices. It is undoubtedly desirable that young men should be trained for the merchant-service, but a return to compulsory apprenticeship is stated by persons conversant with the subject to be impracticable. An attempt to regulate by law the number of seamen to be taken in merchant-ships would be an unwise interference of the legislature.

While it is admitted that ship-masters have of late years improved, the general opinion of ship-owners is that British sailors have deteriorated. They are, it is said, not only drunken and insubordinate, but they are untrained and do not know their business. At home they are in the hands of crimps, and abroad they desert whenever a prospect of gain is presented to them. Steamers are preferred, and consequently get the best sailors; but even of these, many, it is said, are incompetent, and masters frequently give them a character in order to get rid of them.

So far as danger to passengers arises from physical disability on the part of the crew, it is manifest that a medical inspection of seamen before signing articles is the only proper measure of prevention. It was not, however, thought best to include any provision for this purpose in the draft of the bill submitted, as it would seem to be more appropriately subject-matter for an amendment to the Shipping act of June, 1872. If such amendment be made, it might be well to study the result of leaving the inspection discretionary with the master, as is done by section 10 of the Merchant Shipping act of Great Britain, and which section is said to be, in consequence, "almost entirely a dead letter."

QUARRELING SAN FRANCISCO EDITORS.

OCCURRENCES ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE DIFFICULTY—OUTRAGEOUS LIBELS, ASSAULTS, AND SEVERAL ARRESTS.

The San Francisco *Alta* of the 1st inst. gives the following account of the origin of the difficulties among the editors, publishers, and printers of two newspapers in that city:

"The excitement of the hour yesterday, and which will continue to be, perhaps, for a few days, emanated from a severe and questionable article appearing in yesterday morning's *Chronicle*, the tenor of which was the wholesale abuse and denunciation of the men conducting the *Sun*. The article was prominently located at the head of the editorial columns of the *Chronicle*, and was expected to bring a severe retort. Severe as was the attack in the *Chronicle*, the evening's issue of the *Sun* electrified every one by the method it adopted of retaliating for the attack made upon it by the morning paper. The news ran abroad that the editors of the *Sun* had a scathing editorial of a column and a half purporting to be a history of the lives and times of the proprietors of the *Chronicle*, but, worse than all, had resorted to the degradation of introducing into the account a mention, in unpardonable terms, of the mother and sisters of the publishers of the *Chronicle*. The affair soon became noised about, and the office of the *Sun* was besieged by newsboys and others wishing to obtain copies of the paper, and soon the first edition was exhausted. Another edition was printed, and still a third, when the De Youngs learned the fact and sent word to the press-room that no more copies should be printed or the printing firm would be held liable in a suit for damages. One of the De Youngs went to the City Hall and obtained the services of the policemen to visit the *Sun* office and stop the further sale of the papers. While the news was fast spreading over the city of the account in the *Sun*, and the employes of the *Chronicle* were buying up the papers in all directions. G. De Young hurried to Francis & Valentine's press-rooms, to stop, if he could, any more papers leaving the establishment. Here he met R. P. Fitzgerald, and assaulted him, pummelling his face pretty badly, and was about to draw a pistol, so it is said, when parties in the press-room interfered and held him while Fitzgerald escaped. Benjamin F. Naphtaly, the acknowledged editor of the *Sun*, and writer of the article which incensed the De Youngs, in whose employ he had been for three years, having been taken by the De Youngs from the Industrial School at a time when they preferred charges against the management of that institution, received his first lessons in journalism in the *Chronicle* office. After having left the *Chronicle* and gathered news for the *Bulletin* for a time, he was again taken back to the *Chronicle*, and wrote up items for that paper until some weeks since. He was seen yesterday afternoon on the streets after the *Sun* appeared, and up to 1 o'clock this morning was still at large. A warrant for libel is out for his arrest. The office where the *Sun* is printed, on Washington street, between Battery and Front streets, was then entered, where the printers were about striking off additional numbers of the paper on a hand-press. G. De Young, with his hand in his overcoat pocket, as if on a pistol, threatened to shoot if they proceeded with the contemplated extras. They desisted, and left the office in charge of De Young and Geo. W. Stevens, who leases the premises. The printers went to the foot of the stairs, and stood conversing on the excitement originating from their day's work, where they were apprehended by Officers Harmon and Rodgers. Charles De Young pointed out the batch of typos and H. D. Rowley, the Cashier, and J. W. Armstrong. They were all put under arrest, as also Geo. W. Stevens, who came from the office up stairs with G. De Young. The prisoners, eight in number, were arrested on a general warrant, sworn out for fifteen men by Chas. De Young, and taken to the City Prison. They are: Geo. D. Stevens, H. D. Rowley, John E. Kennedy, S. L. Robbins, John Armstrong, Walter A. Bushnell, Owen Hogan, Chas. McClintock. Soon after, Edward Coulter, Foreman of the press-room of Francis & Valentine, was arrested and also imprisoned. Before midnight each one, except J. W. Armstrong (who claimed no part in the matter) was bailed and released from durance, and required to appear to-morrow to answer the charge of libel. An investigation of the entire matter will be had in the Police Court, and people will eagerly look for the result. Some of the parties imprisoned last night speak of proceedings against the *Chronicle* publishers for civil damages for false imprisonment and for arrest on a general warrant."

EX-PRESIDENT THIERS.

The Philadelphia papers publish the details of the presentation of a gold medal from the French residents of that city to Ex-President Thiers by Minister Washburne. In his reply M. Thiers said:

"Nothing could be more touching to me than to know that my conduct is approved by former French citizens now established in your noble country—strangers to all our divisions—and that this appreciation is confirmed by the Americans, such excellent judges of patriotism. Charged to direct the destinies of my country in one of the saddest moments of its history, I consecrated to her for nearly three years my whole devotion, and perhaps I succeeded in lightening, to some extent, the burden of the evils which weighed upon her. I permit myself to think so, at least, on receiving this testimony, come from so far, and which no political passion could have dictated. France and America have always had for each other the affection of sisters. I shall be happy if the maintenance in France of the republican form of government, which I look upon as the only one possible for us to-day, shall contribute to increase the reciprocal sympathies of the two nations, and if, marching shoulder to shoulder in the same path, they shall devote themselves, on both sides of the Atlantic, to spread abroad in the world—with the light of civilization—the love of liberty, of order, of justice, and of peace. Receive, my dear Mr. Washburne, my cordial shake of the hand, and [illegible] as it is given to the French and Americans [illegible] together on the beautiful soil of the New World."

THE LAW OF NATIONS.

ITS RELATIONS TO CHRISTIANITY.

LECTURE BY REV. DR. WOOLSEY.

Last night Rev. Dr. Woolsey lectured at the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street, on "A Universal Law of Nations and its Relations to Christianity." He said that, in endeavoring to show that a universal law of nations would follow Christianity as it traveled over the world, we should lay down the proposition that it united in itself the spirit of justice and of humanity, and that a law of all the nations could not exist without blending the same identical elements in its rules and institutions for mankind. A certain form of civilization belonged to Christianity, which admitted of countless varieties of human development within its all-embracing circuit, and yet sprang itself out of definite principles of righteousness. The moral and religious foundations of our religion, as of all other religions, determined what kind of control it would exercise over life and society; the peculiarities of a religion would show themselves in the nations which received it, and it would be a more potent cause in forming and transforming than any other. Christianity helped the intercourse of nations by its essential spirit and idea. A common religion of any kind had a great force in binding men together, but there had been very few heathen religions which spread beyond one branch or class of nations. Christianity carried into the human consciousness a conviction of its universal mission. Its spirit was essentially a missionary one, and when on its journey of love it had gained a footing on some continent or island never reached before, it removed suspicion by the purity and unselfishness of its principles, and become an auxiliary to all those other causes which made nations desirous to exchange products and to open their lands to strangers. It was not a Christian idea to live in seclusion from the rest of mankind. He wished to recapitulate in one or two sentences the concurrent influences of our religion in spreading a general law of nations all over the world. It was a religion which eminently, and by its most essential nature, united justice and humanity together. It was devised for mankind. The field is the world, and it spread not by conquests, but by appealing to a common sense of sin and by offering common hopes in one Savior. It held to the unity and common humanity of all men, and to the possibility of the most degraded attaining to the level of the highest culture. It disarmed men of suspicion by its innocence and its peaceful method of propagation. It sought in a direct way to spread one law of justice over the world, and it actually spread such a law by bringing all to think essentially alike. Among the inferior and more degraded tribes it went with the force of a higher authority, overawing and subduing them by its great thought and superior cultivation. Could it be doubted, then, that Christianity not only favored a general law of nations, but would create one, if there were none extant, if it had no rules or precedents to carry with it on its sacred way? The spirit of self-renunciation inculcated by religion was the same at the bottom with that which had brought many of the most important changes and improvements into the laws of nations. It was there called the spirit of concession, of comity, of consenting not to do what a nation had a right to do, in order that another might receive a benefit. He did not say that pure benevolence or kindliness had always produced these concessions; they might be ascribed to calculations of mutual advantage. But whatever their motive might be, they corresponded with the Christian temper, and without question, therefore, all this large part of international law might be said to be the outgrowth of Christian ideas, working like leaven in the feelings of statesmen in Christian lands. It was not claimed that there were no rudiments of a law of nations before the dawn of Christianity; if such were the case, we should have to say that the sense of justice toward those who lived beyond any one form of law and order was so faint that it could not overcome the violence natural to man. He now wished to trace the present tendency of international law to spread through nations not as yet Christian, and the help which it would be likely to give to the influences of Christianity and the world. Christian States were more and more ready to remove the obstacles that had lain in the way of international commerce. The spirit of unenlightened, half Christianized, Europe was one of selfish independence. They sought to supply as many wants as possible from within; they feared each other as rivals, and even engaged in war to destroy each other's trade: nothing in the sphere of ordinary interests prevented complete isolation, but retaliatory tariffs and that difference of climates and of traditional skill in some branch of business which, for the time being, required commercial intercourse. To such isolation the common Christian religion made resistance, and by an inscrutable influence rendered the nations more ready to admit each other's products, granted protection to vessels in port, permitted transit, allowed privileges to companies, and gave security under law to warehouses of goods. Whatever Christianity would effect in the world when all its renovating power had been put forth, it would not obliterate the differences of nationalities. It was not to be supposed that a perfect world society would come into being by wiping out all distinctions, so that only individuals and humanity or human kind would be left. The problem for the world would not be to make men alike exactly, but to make nation respect and esteem nation, and at the same time, by the relation of citizens in the State, to call forth the highest working power of patriotism. It had been so in Christian lands: it would be so all over the world. The probabilities of peace and the stability of the observance of international justice depended upon a healthy Christianized sentiment within the political bodies that made up Christendom. A Government or a party could indulge the desire to go to war for private ends, but let a nation be even moderately leavened with high principles of justice and humanity, such a general sentiment made known by the press, the public meetings, the pulpit, would carry weight, especially if the law of nations was clear and the means of securing just peace were of easy application.

From the self-conceit and attachment to old usages of the Chinese, we should not expect that they would show any leaning toward European ideas. For a long time they were quite willing to confine their relations with Christian nations to the simple necessities of trade. It might be a long time before this jealous nation could heartily desire the society of other states. The Japanese were moving with faster, but, perhaps, with less sure steps in the same direction. One step after another of approach to the ideas of the West indicates other interior changes of thinking, or a facility of change, and a ventureousness which was hardly suspected. Meanwhile the United States brought nearer to the Orientals of the extreme East by their acquisition of the Pacific Coast, were likely to play the foremost part in the new direction which they might take, and upon us chiefly lay the great duty of seeking to bring them under the sway of the highest morality and justice. If men going from lands under the light of the Gospel had carried anything higher than the cupidities of trade with them, how different would the world have been now! Two centuries ago and more, Lord Bacon writes that the merchants had made a great path in the seas unto the ends of the world, and sent forth ships and forces of English, Spanish, and Dutch, enough to make China tremble, and all this for pearl, stone, or spices; but for the pearl of the Kingdom of Heaven, or the stones of the heavenly Jerusalem, or the spices of the Spouse's garden, not a mast had been set up. This was not literally true now, for more than one vessel built by the gifts of children bore missionaries over the southern seas from one station to another. But in too many instances the merchant or trader in pagan lands was as much of a heathen as the people whose superstition he despised, and more than one of our diplomatic agents had looked askance on the labors of the missionaries, and given them grudgingly his protection. We might gather from the nature and possibilities of our religion the cheering assurance that it would become universal, and would establish a law of nations all over the world.

A BADEN ANNIVERSARY.

A correspondent sends to the London *Times*, from Freiburg, in Baden, the following account of a commemoration at Freiburg of the achievements of the Baden troops in the late war: "Few of the many who have been whirled along the feet of the Black Forest Mountains, in their haste to reach the 'playground of Europe,' can forget the momentary glimpse enjoyed while passing the fretted spire and tower of the Minster of Freiburg, in the Breisgau, and the rich background of undulating heights, which covered with vineyards, beech-trees, and pine-forests, form so graceful a 'sky-line.' Cols, bergschrunds, couloirs, and granite peaks are in the minds of most holiday-seekers as their trains rush past the opening Höllenthal, and but few think of halting to explore the beauties of the Schwarzwald, or are aware that within an easy walk's distance of Freiburg spire the huge masses of the Oberland are displayed in all their grandeur, and that such a panorama is to be enjoyed as but few points in Switzerland can show. Last Friday, the 16th inst., was a great day at Freiburg; it was the anniversary of the day before Belfort, the fighting day of the year 1871, in which the Baden troops played a conspicuous part, and the Freiburg Regiment (No. 5 upon the strength of Baden and No. 113 in the German Army,) had long previously determined to observe it by unveiling 'with solemnity' certain bronze tablets, which, at the expense of the regiment, had been placed upon each of the eighteen stone columns in front of the handsome barracks, recording the names of the officers and men who perished during the war. The private inhabitants liberally responded to the invitation of the principal Burgomaster, as [illegible] should be 'beflagged,' and the broad and handsome Kaiser-Strasse displayed an amount of parti-colored bunting which must have been considered a most satisfactory reply to the request. Venetian masts carried banners of the Prussian tri-color of black, white, and red, interspersed with the dual-striped longitudinal red and yellow of Baden. From the Military Governor's house the Prussian standard and the Baden colors waved side by side, while from the beautiful lace-work of the lofty Cathedral spire and the comparatively stunted and upstart-looking pyramid which caps the Protestant Church these colors also expanded to the breeze. At 11 o'clock all was ready and the sun shone as brilliantly as upon a day in June. The open space at the end of the Kaiser Strasse, in front of the barracks, was occupied on three of its sides by the three battalions, each with its color, of the Freiburg Regiment. The fourth side presented a motley appearance, officers of all grades and in a variety of uniforms, bearing a strange aspect to English eyes, being grouped together. Here, also, were the two Burgomasters, wearing their chains of office, and the municipal authorities in black evening dress, bearing an abundance of decorations; firemen in their brass helmets and white plumes, gendarmes, and numerous visitors and guests, the Bishop, who wore a comfortable great coat over his violet, being the sole representative of the clergy. Before the arrival of the hero of the day, Gen. Werder, there was time to look around one and to obtain a glimpse, down the neighboring street, of the snow-covered Vosges Mountains, the present division of the two contending nations, and, at the end of the Kaiser-Strasse, a peep upon the picturesque form of the Schönberg, that hill upon the slopes of which the great Condé flung his Marshal's bâton among the enemy's intrenchments, the same being faithfully restored to him by his men before the day was out. North and south the distant outlines of the Schwarzwald range and the near and frosty tops of the Rosskopf and Schlossberg, sparkling in the bright sunshine, were visible, between and above the surrounding buildings. The crowd around was a well-behaved one, presenting a mixture of rainbow tints, and forming an *ensemble* leaving little further for an artist to desire. The scarlet, blue, violet, white, and embroidered caps of the students of the schools and University and the variegated costumes of the Black Forest women, all massed together, formed a living tulip garden. At 11:30 a 'sensation' around us and a manifest excitement among the groups clustered at the surrounding windows, and upon the house-tops, heralded the approach of Gen. Werder, who made his way, on foot, with the assistance of the 'Polizei,' to the expectant troops. He was received with a well-executed 'present,' and a grand flourish of hats from the 'local authorities,' and forthwith proceeded to inspect the regiment, the band playing a triumpant march. Then came an oration from Col. Sachs, commanding, standing in the centre of the square, of which, like most orations addressed to some thousands of people, the principal result was the exceeding hoarseness of the speaker. The words 'Freiburg,' 'Freiheit,' 'Ehre,' and 'Baden,' when occasionally caught, produced applause from the crowd. Then, amid three 'Hochs' from the troops, the active little Gen. Werder, with his staff, and the Burgomasters and authorities having placed themselves facing the wreath-bound pillars containing the bronze tablets, which till this moment had been concealed from view by a covering of calico, in an instant the veils disappeared, and the names of the honored dead were laid bare to the multitude. As many soldiers as columns, each concealed behind a pillar and holding a cord in his hand, had performed their work at the same moment. The celebration was terminated by a 'march-past,' in that peculiar parade step which is affected by the Germans; the crowd then closed upon the bronze inscriptions, and among the many gazers at the lists of names, and from the eyes of many wearers of the picturesque costumes from surrounding hamlets of the Schwarzwald, suppressed grief and rolling tears testified to their interest in the day's proceedings."

TRAVEL IN RUSSIA.

The London *Daily Telegraph* correspondent, en route for St. Petersburg, from Berlin, writes as follows: "A little stream, which even at its full a man could jump across, forms in the Baltic provinces the frontier line between the German and the Muscovite Empires. In the Winter time the streamlet, whose very name is unrecorded in any guide-book, is frozen over, so that you can only trace its existence by the slope of the banks that break the dead level of the flat plain across which your journey lies. It has been my lot to know most of the frontier lines which divide the great States of the Continent; but I remember none where the change from one country to another is so sudden, so instant, so imperceptible as that undergone, as you pass over the Muscovite frontier at Wirballen, or Wierzbolow, to use the Russian name. You are at once in full Russia. The Moujiks, with their gray sheepskin coats hanging down to their heels, their round fur caps, the squat Calmuk features, crowd round the train as you glide into the first Russian station. The German guards and porters have disappeared, and you find it well-nigh as useless to address the bystanders in the Teutonic tongue as if the German Empire were cut off by the great wall of China instead of by a dried-up, frozen-over ditch. Dress, food, language—all is Russian. The very cars are made for a realm of ice and snow. Built after the American fashion, they are divided into a number of separate compartments, connected by a long narrow passage running right through them, and are warmed by stoves fed from the piles of wood logs stacked up in front of the stove. A Moujik, who appears to turn up from nowhere and sleep outside upon the steps, keeps feeding these stoves from hour to hour. The carriages are lit up with short, squat wax candles, which never get really alight, and are always guttering out. Very few passengers get out; fewer still get in; and altogether a sort of phantom air hangs over the whole journey. The day is well on before the gray, dim light struggles through the icicle-befrosted windows, and then for some half dozen hours—rather less than more—the dull, dreary landscape of a Russian plain, where the snow lies deep upon the ground, shifts steadily before our eyes as we journey slowly northward.

There is a story told in America of an itinerant showman, who exhibited, or proposed to exhibit, a moving panorama of the Mississippi for two thousand miles. The panorama rolled on and on to slow music, and the spectators saw, time after time, the picture of the same snags floating down the same yellow stream, beneath the same steep mud banks. At last some one in the audience grew impatient, and asked the showman angrily if they were to see anything new. "Sir," the prototype of Artemus Ward replied, "my pictorial exhibition is a faithful representation of nature. It would not be faithful if for two thousand miles along the Mississippi you did not see the same snags floating on the same stream between the same mud banks." After like fashion, no description of Russian Winter-bound railway travel would be truthful unless it depicted each mile or *verst* as the exact counterpart of every other. A wide expanse of snow, broken by patches of pine forests, whose dark sombre leaves are crested with white flakes, forms the never-changing background of the scene. Throughout the whole 560 miles which separate St. Petersburg from the Russian boundary line there is neither embankment, nor cutting, nor curve. Across a dead waste of snow the line stretches as far as the eye can reach. The road-side houses you pass in that long distance might be counted on the fingers of your hands; the number of roads you see from the carriage-windows is scarcely greater. At regular intervals, usually some twenty miles apart, the train stops at some roadside station. No town, or even village, is visible in the near distance. Half-a-dozen sleighs stand outside the station; a score of sheepskin-clad peasants loiter on the platform; a sentry, with fixed bayonet, stands at attention all the time the train stops; nobody gets in or out. The sole object of the halt seems to be to pile up anew the stacks of logs with which the engine's tender is provided. The names of the stations are unintelligible to the Western eye, and the queer combinations of unknown, contorted blue letters with which the walls of the railway waiting-rooms are covered, bear little or no analogy to the Germanified versions provided by the time-tables. Koschedam and Swentziany seem in Russian to be spelt with much the same letters; and even the difference between either of them and Ostrow is barely perceptible. Nor is there much in the outward aspect of these stations to distinguish them from one another. They are all alike, only varying in size. A long, low, wooden, barn-shaped building, planted in the middle of a waste of snow, is their invariable type. The train jolts slower and slower for some quarter of an hour, then at last comes to a full stop; the doors at the end of each long railway car are thrown open, the double windows lowered, and a mass of figures, swathed in furs and sheepskins, disgorges itself slowly upon the platform. Out of the frosty air you pass into the refreshment-rooms, whose atmosphere is heated like that of a bake-house oven. There is a long table in the middle for travelers who wish to dine, a bar resplendent with stacks of colored bottles, where all kinds of schnapps and drams are dispensed; a side-table full of glasses of tea, presided over by a woman in peasant's dress. The waiters are dressed in black, with white ties and white Berlin gloves. As the larger portion of the travelers are foreigners, there is a good deal of pantomimic language and action, and you constantly witness the spectacle of two persons jabbering fiercely to one another in different languages, each of the speakers being perfectly aware all the time that what he says is utterly unintelligible to the other. The amount of change to be returned out of a rouble note is the never-failing topic of discussion; and I am afraid, if the sacred image, enshrined in a gorgeous gilt-frame, which is hung up conspicuously in every refreshment-room, acts the part of a recording angel, the number of oaths daily written down in many languages must be something terrible. A bell rings, the passengers slowly reswathe themselves in their furs, re-enter the cars leisurely, and the train pants and puffs tardily away. Nothing moves quickly in connection with a Russian railway. Again for another twenty miles or so you pass on through a track of snow and pine woods, and then you reach another halting-place, the twin brother of that you have left behind an hour or more ago; and then the same scene is repeated; and so on *da capo*.

The weary day passes slowly. At Pskof, for once, you see the towers and white concrete buildings of a town in the distance. As this solitary sign of life vanishes from sight, it grows dusk, the long night sets in, and, after hours of fitful, uneasy dozing, you find to your surprise it is barely 8 o'clock, and the lights of St. Petersburg are in sight. Now there is a scene of wild confusion, during which a hundred porters, droshkie drivers, and commissionaires seem to be struggling how they shall divide your luggage between them; and at last, somehow or other, you find yourself seated in a sledge, and gliding noiselessly over the snow-covered streets of the silent [illegible]

SLEIGHING AND SKATING.

SUNDAY AT THE PARK.

WINTER PICTURES—A CROWD ON THE DRIVES AND A CRUSH ON THE LAKE.

A sleigh-ride when the weather is not too cold is one of the most enjoyable and exhilarating of sports. Yesterday was a good day for it. The temperature out doors was not disagreeably frigid, and the snow, though somewhat soft and "slushy" when the sun was at meridian, presented an excellent surface for the sleigh-runners in the morning, afternoon, and evening. Everybody who could partake of the luxury of sleighing made use of the good opportunity. The air was musical with the jingling of sleigh-bells from early morning till late at night.

The great thoroughfares leading to Central Park, Broadway, the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth avenues, were thronged all day with pedestrians and sleighs, and the scene was of the most enlivening character. In the park a New-York Winter spectacle was presented which has rarely been equalled and perhaps never excelled. The hills, lawns and roadways of the City's great breathing place, wrapped in a mantle of snow, opened to the vision as pleasing a picture as when in Summer it is carpeted with green. The prevailing whiteness was relieved by the ever-green trees and shrubbery, only capped and dotted by the snow flakes. There was a mixture of gray tints, too, from the old rocks bulging out on every side. To fill up this scene of strange and quiet beauty, myriads of people wended their way along the Mall and winding paths to and from the lake, and the thousands of gayly painted sleighs rapidly dashed hither and thither, or glided slowly along the drives. It "indeed was a world of merriment," and the people afoot seemed to enjoy the sleighing carnival as much as they who glided swiftly past them in the sleighs.

The variety of the many conveyances on runners used yesterday was a study of itself. The larger number of sleighs were of the style called the "Albany Swell," or the "Portland Cutter." These "Albany Swells," principally constructed in Albany manufactories, are of graceful curve-like shapes, the form of the swan being the model upon which they are built. Nearly all the large and showy sleighs are of this model, and they are very pleasing to the eye and at the same time very comfortable. The "Portland Cutter" is of box-like shape, trim and neat in construction, and is preferred by those who own fast trotting horses and are desirous of testing their speed. Thousands of these "Albany Swells" and "Portland Cutters" were driven through the park, yesterday, and into Westchester County, but they did not usurp the streets and roads entirely. They were phaetons and family barouches on runners and a large number of homely contrivances, which, while they might have been considered fit subjects for jest to lookers on and people in better conveyances, were nevertheless altogether satisfactory to their occupants. Some of these sleighs were grocery and milk wagons on runners and others were simply painted pine boxes. They were generally filled with a happy, laughing crowd of women and children, who, in their enjoyment, were oblivious of the remarks of those whom they passed or were passed by. Occasionally a sleigh-load of men, noisy and half delirious with drink, driving horses puffing at the nostrils and covered with foam, would pass. These roysterers, in the happy and joyous procession of orderly sleigh-riders, were like a quantity of mud suddenly shoveled into a clear and limpid stream. They disturbed the current for a time, and passed away, leaving it as pure and sparkling as before. Through the Park, past the lake, covered with skaters, halting for a short time at the restaurant at the northern boundary of the Reservoir, all day and the greater part of the night the never-ending line of sleighs with tinkling bells swept out into the region beyond. According to an estimate of the policeman stationed at the Broadway entrance of the Park, and charged with the task of making a record of every sleigh and pedestrian entering, 13,000 sleighs and 20,000 pedestrians passed in between early morning and 11 P. M. It is, therefore, safe to say that over 15,000 sleighs and 50,000 foot passengers passed into the Park yesterday by all the entrances. The scene was none the less brilliant on Harlem lane and St. Nicholas avenue. There the sleighers were emancipated from the restraints of the Park, where they were obliged to confine the speed of their horses to five miles per hour, and could drive as fast as they pleased. Here the good points of trotters were made apparent, and the balconies of the various road houses were crowded with observers, who applauded or laughed at the achievements of some and the upsets and mishaps of others. Seldom have these taverns by the wayside been better patronized. Sunday is not a day for those who are wealthy enough to own very fast horses to appear on the road, and there were consequently but few of the gentlemen noted for possessing these animals to be seen. Among the few whose horses and turnouts attracted attention were Messrs. Henry, T. Elderd, Petty, Theodore Smith, Spotts, and Wm. Allen, who drove in Portland cutters behind the fastest kind of horses. Mr. Earle, of Earle's Hotel, was also conspicuous in a mammoth phaeton sleigh, drawn by a tandem. The chief objective points to sleigh-riders who left the limits of the Park were Tilton's, on St. Nicholas avenue; Florence's, on Harlem lane, and "Doc." Smith's in Westchester. At these places clam chowders were disposed of with gusto, and champagne popped and fizzled to the great delight of a dense throng. A multitude of people who could not afford the extended enjoyment of a ride to Westchester over Harlem lane and St. Nicholas avenue, at the cost of $15 or $25 per day, were enabled to ride a short distance in the Park for five cents, and availed themselves of the opportunity.

If the sleighing was good, the skating in the Park was no less so. A veteran policeman stationed at the lake assured the writer that in thirteen years of experience in such matters he had never seen so large a crowd of skaters as were there assembled. The lake was literally swarming with people on skates. It was the first Sunday of the season when the sport was possible there, and everybody made the most of it.

The multitude numbered many thousands, and it was surprising that the ice did not break under the weight of those upon it. The scene was a most curious and interesting one. To enjoy it thoroughly one should stand upon the bridge, which crosses the lake at about its centre. Spreading out before him on all sides is the mixed crowd of men, women, and children. Here are people pirouetting and cutting "grape-vine twists" over the frozen waste; there are people shooting along at rapid speed in straight lines, and ladies and children seated on chairs are propelled in every direction through the mazy throng. The continual changes of position and commingling of the colors of the garments worn by the skaters are kaliedoscopic, and the eye never tires of the animated spectacle. On various parts of the lake yesterday the danger signals were planted, and those parts were, of course, carefully avoided. The refreshment saloon on the border of the lake was crowded all day. The ice, on the whole, was not in a very good condition for skating, and the lake was rather too crowded for comfort. There was a disposition on the part of everybody, however, to make the best of everything, and the small boys, especially, were apparently well satisfied with the state of things generally. Not a few venerable-looking old gentlemen, after looking on in deep thought for a while, seemed to have their boyish ambition for the sport revived, and hiring a pair of skates at the rate of twenty cents per hour, became the merriest of the throng. Some of them unintentionally executed feats of high and-lofty tumbling, which afforded intense amusement to the younger folk, and was not a matter of vexation to them. The tumbles on the ice were not confined to the old folks, but were, indeed, the bad luck of many others. Every few minutes somebody would pitch headlong at full length on the ice, but happily nobody was hurt, except two little boys, one of whom had his leg sprained, and the other his head painfully contused. In the way described the skating continued yesterday until 6 P. M., when the lake and ponds in the park were cleared of people by the Police. The skaters moved off to the over-crowded cars and homeward to the music of the sleigh-bells, and the shouts and laughter of the merry crowds blending together, created a universal melody.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Major John Tyler, United States Army, is at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Mayor William G. Fargo, of Buffalo, is at the Astor House.

PHYSICAL CULTURE AT HARVARD.

The annual report of the Visiting Committee of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University has the following in reference to physical culture: "The gymnasium is much too small for the present needs of the college, and does not admit of being made attractive, or as useful as it should be. A large gymnasium of wood, capable of extension or alteration, is greatly needed. There is no exercise more wholesome than boating, and it has the advantage of being practiced on the free waters of a public river and bay, costing the college nothing for its use. The university crew numbers but six, and the class crews between twenty and thirty, out of over 700 students. At present they work under great disadvantage. We suggest that the college provide, or in some way authorize and secure, one or more boat-houses, which might be floats by the river side, with a proper person to take charge of them, and the students, singly or in clubs, pay rent for their use. As to races, we certainly see no objection to those confined to the students of this college. The inter-collegiate [illegible] danger of bad outside influences. It requires a very high tone and great self-command in the students to keep entirely clear from them. The Harvard crews have never employed professional trainers, and to this they are in good measure indebted for the high character they maintain."

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MARRIED.

NEVIUS—SMITH.—On Thursday, Feb. 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. John M. Paddock, THEODORE M. NEVIUS to MARY A., daughter of Geo. W. Smith, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

ATKINSON.—At Rinson, on Sunday morning, 8th inst., GEORGE D. ATKINSON, in the 54th year of his age. Funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. A. Decan, No. 203 West 13th st., on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. Requiem mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

BULLARD.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 8, HANNAH KETTLEWELL, wife of W. S. Bullard, in the 26th year of her age.

CUTLER.—On Sunday, Feb. 8, MARY CUTLER, widow of Ebenezer J. Cutler, in the 76th year of her age. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Feb. 11, from the M. E. Church, 2d av., corner 119th st., at 11 o'clock A. M.

CAMPBELL.—At Woodbridge, N. J., Friday, 6th inst., JOHN H. CAMPBELL. The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Presbyterian Church, Woodbridge, Tuesday, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock. Train leaves foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt st. at 10 o'clock A. M.; return at 4 P. M.

CHITTENDEN.—Feb. 6, 1874, at Rochdale, near Paterson, N. J., of consumption, AUGUSTA, eldest daughter of the late A. S. and Julia A. Chittenden. Funeral services to take place from St. Paul's P. E. Church, corner Market and Hamilton sts., Paterson, N. J., at 10 A. M. Monday, Feb. 9. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Interment at Green-Wood Cemetery.

DELAFIELD.—On Friday, the 6th inst., suddenly, at the residence of his son-in-law, J. T. Hall, No. 253 5th av., RUFUS KING DELAFIELD, of West New-Brighton, Staten Island, in the 72d year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Church, this City, on Monday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

FARRINGTON.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 7, BERTHA, youngest daughter of Rev. Wm. G. and Anna Kip Farrington, aged 7 months and 17 days. The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at St. Mark's Church, Orange, on the arrival of the 10:10 o'clock train from New-York.

FOSTER.—On Saturday, Feb. 7, EMELINE J., youngest daughter of John and Anne Foster, in the 29th year of her age. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 218 East 18th st., on Tuesday morning, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

GILLESPIE.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 8, DAVID GILLESPIE, in the 54th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the St. James M. E. Church, corner Madison av. and 126th st., on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at 12:30 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 12:05 P. M.

GERARD.—On Saturday evening, Feb. 7, at his residence, No. 17 Gramercy Park, JAMES W. GERARD. The funeral services will be held at Calvary Church, corner 4th av. and 21st st., on Wednesday, Feb. 11, at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

HOLT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Feb. 8, CHARLES OWEN HOLT, eldest son of the late Henry Holt, in the 45th year of his age. Notice of the funeral hereafter.

HOPSON.—At Annandale, N. Y., Friday, Feb. 6, of inflammation of the lungs, following measles, EDWARD MANSFIELD, second son of Rev. Geo. B. and Mary W. Hopson, aged 3 years, 8 months and 6 days. The funeral services will be held in the Chapel of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, Monday, Feb. 9, at 3 P. M.

MUNDY.—At Port Chester, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 6, WILLIE, only son of Rev. E. F. and A. C. Mundy, in the 5th year of his age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Presbyterian Church, Port Chester, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 9, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment at Metuchin, N. J., on Tuesday.

MINUSE.—On Saturday, Feb. 7, JOHN H. MINUSE, in the 74th year of his age. Services will be held at the residence of his son-in-law, Washington Hills, Jr., No. 427 East 56th st., on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Rye, N. Y., on Wednesday, by the 10:10 A. M. train, and a funeral service at the residence of his son, John D. Minuse, at 1:30 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

OLMSTED.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 7, after a short illness, SILAS OLMSTED, in the 94th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock M., from Christ's Church, Tarrytown. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot upon arrival of 10:45 A. M. train from Grand Central Depot.

RAW.—On Saturday, Feb. 7, 1874, ADOLPHUS C. RAW, in the 51st year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, No. 1,017 Gates av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

RANLETT.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 6, Capt. CHARLES A. RANLETT, Jr., late of ship Surprise, aged 37 years. Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 41 Tompkins place, Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Billerica, Mass., for interment.

SWARTWOUT.—On Friday, at Montclair, N. J., ALICE ANN SWARTWOUT, widow of Samuel Swartwout and daughter of the late Thos. Cooper. Funeral services on Tuesday, at 9:30 A. M., at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 35th st. and Madison av.

TREDWELL.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, Feb. 8, 1874, SARAH ANNIE, youngest child of Alanson and Sarah J. Tredwell, aged 3 years, 4 months and 4 days. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, corner Franklin av. and Lefferts place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHOICE COLLECTION OF BOOKS.

Comprising an unusually fine selection of ILLUSTRATED AND STANDARD WORKS in the VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS of LITERATUREE, the best editions, in fine bindings. Also a rare assortment of WORKS ON THE HUMAN VOICE, MUSIC, &c., &c., the whole to be sold by auction at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, MONDAY, Feb. 9, and following evenings, at 7:30 o'clock.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

THE NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.

The running of all the trains upon the route of this company will be resumed THIS (Monday) MORNING, according to the time-table last issued.

FEB. 9, 1874. J. A. COWING, Treasurer.

DR. HEATH'S RESTORED PATIENTS ARE THOSE who had been told by half a score or more of the most eminent physicians in this country and Europe their lives could only be prolonged. Understand, he does not prescribe the Great Bethesda Spring Water unless the patient's condition is suitable for it; but with the existing complications removed it is an unfailing specific in Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Paralysis, Calculi, Incontinence, Urinary, Uterine and Liver Disease, Indigestion, Constipation, and Chronic Diarrheas. Pamphlets, with descriptive treatment and cures, free. Office, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLDERS OF NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS desirous of uniting with a large combination of bondholders for mutual protection, are invited to communicate their names, residences, and number of bonds held by them to LORD, DAY & LORD, No. 70 William st., or, to

J. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON,

Of counsel for Bondholders' Committee, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DR. NEWTON'S PRACTICE OF MEDICINE will soon be ready for publication; a treatise containing extracts from this work, on dyspepsia, constipation, and nervous affection sent free. Address Dr. NEWTON, No. 34 Bond st.

"OBSERVATIONS ON CATARRH," FROM a forthcoming work on Throat Diseases, by A. N. Williamson, M. D., late Clinical Physician in the University Medical College. Sent free. Address 137 East 17th st.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D. No. 144 Lexington av. Mailed for 25c

POLITICAL.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 9, at head quarters, No. 384 Grand st., at 7:30 o'clock, sharp.

MICHAEL SMITH, President.

JAMES O. ELLERY, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 8 o'clock, at Bleecker Buildings, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts.

GEORGE B. DEANE, JR., President.

A. FRANKLIN LAWSON, } Secretaries.
SAMUEL DUNLAP, }

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting at No. 161 8th av. on THIS (Monday) EVENING at 8 o'clock.

CHARLES BLACKIE, President.

C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at [illegible]

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The market during the past week, ending with Saturday, Feb. 7, has continued to improve, and is to-day stronger than it has been for a year past. The auctions held at the Exchange have been largely attended, and nearly all the property offered has been sold at really fair prices. The demand for property at private contract is steadily increasing, and quite a number of sales have been reported during the week. New capital is being introduced into Pine street, and strong parties are talking of making permanent investment. All this is encouraging for business generally, and greater activity may be expected as the season advances. There is no investment that can be made safer than New-York real estate, for, although at times depressed, values have steadily advanced from the time that the City was first settled, and this will continue to be the case. With the prospect of the completion of the public works now in progress, and, as we have before remarked, with a judiciously economical but not parsimonious administration of Municipal affairs, money now put in City lots cannot fail in the end to pay a profit on the investment. The principal auction held last week was that on Tuesday, when Messrs. Muller & Son sold twelve pieces of property belonging to the Ireland estate, located respectively on Amity, Hudson, Horatio, and Gansevoort streets, South Fifth, Eighth, and Tenth avenues, for $172,950 in the aggregate. The prices per lot realized averaged well, and may be termed excellent. The success achieved at the auction was to some extent unexpected; but proving, as it does, that the market is strong, the effect upon business has been marked. On the following day the same firm sold, under a legal order, eight lots on West Fifty-first street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, for $53,000, and four lots in the rear, on Fifty-second street, for $41,000—a total of $94,000 for the twelve lots. As this property was originally sold for $100,000, an apparent falling off in value was shown. In reference to the lots, however, it should be stated that they were sold on a builder's loan to John C. Sares, who contemplated their immediate improvement. He died, however, soon after the purchase; and the executors of the estate not feeling disposed to carry out the original plan of the buyer, the lots were sold under foreclosure, with the result noted. The price realized is no fair criterion of worth, for had the houses been built as intended the lots would have been disposed of at private contract at a profit. The total value of City real estate sold at auction at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Feb. 7, amounts to $389,780, as against $158,600, the figures for the previous six business days.

A rather important real estate case in relation to auctioneer's fees was decided last week in the Marine Court, before Judge McAdam. In May, 1871, at an auction held at Rutherford Park, A. D. Mellick, Jr. & Bro. sold six lots to B. Dearing. By the terms of sale the auctioneer's fee was fixed at $10 per lot. Mr. Dearing objected to pay the full fees, and settled with the owner of the property at the rate of $5 per lot. Suit was brought to recover the full fees, and the court held that the owner, as principal, had no power to settle for the auctioneers, and that they were entitled to their full fees as arranged in the terms of sale.

A new real estate copartnership has recently been formed, consisting of Messrs. Alfred M. Wood, Walter Brady, and Reuben J. Todd, (late of the firm of A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.,) who have opened an office at No. 9 Pine street. The partners have all had experience in real estate matters, and deserve to succeed as a firm. We would also call attention to the business cards of Homer Franklin & Co., No. 539 Fifth avenue; Leonard J. Carpenter, No. 26 Third avenue, and Hiram Merritt, No. 53 Third avenue, all of whom give special care to the rental and charge of property.

The proposed legal sale at the Exchange, on Saturday, by D. M. Seaman of a house and lot on Second avenue, north of Thirty-sixth street, was adjourned to the 21st inst.

PRIVATE SALES.

The following recent transactions at private contract are reported:

By J. A. J. Neafie & Co., No. 1,531 Third avenue, one three-story brick house, 17 by 45, twelots 100 feet deep, on East Eighty-third street, between Second and Third avenues, sold for $10,000; one three-story and basement frame house, 25 by 45, with lot 100 feet deep, on East Eighty-second street, between Second and Third avenues, sold for $11,000; and one three-story frame house, 25 by 40, with lot 100 feet deep, on One Hundred and Fortieth street, between Alexander and Willis avenues, sold for $5,600.

By Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine street, four full lots on Sixth avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, with one full lot in rear fronting on street, plot sold for $40,000.

By Hall J. How, No. 12 Pine street, four lots on East Ninety-second street, north side, 100 feet east of Fifth avenue, sold together for $56,000.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, public sales as follows are announced, all but one (duly noted,) taking place at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway:

To-day, (Monday,) Feb. 9.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, with lot, 20 by 100.5, on East Forty-eighth street, north side, 252.7 feet west of Second avenue. Also similar sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of a three-story brick house, with lot, 17.1 by 54, on Prospect place, south-west corner of Forty-third street, between First and Second avenues.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, David J. Newland, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick house, with lot, 18.9 by 100.11, No. 314 East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, south side, 193.9 feet east of Second avenue.

Tuesday, Feb. 10.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, executors' sale, by order of the executors of the estate of S. S. Ward, deceased, of the following valuable City property: Vestry street—Two lots, north side, 85 feet east of West street, each 23 by 87.6. West street—Three lots on the south-west corner of West and Jane streets, each about 23.6 by 71 feet. Jane street—Twelve lots on the south side of Jane street, comprising the entire southerly front between West street and Thirteenth avenue, each lot about 71 feet in depth, and varying in front and rear from 19 to 24 feet. And Thirteenth avenue—Three lots on the south-east corner of Thirteenth avenue and Jane street, with the brick buildings thereon, lots each 23.6 by 80.5. These buildings contain an engine and boiler in first-rate order, with pulleys, shafting, &c., all of which will be sold with the three lots. Also, bulk-head on Thirteenth avenue, (North River,) opposite the last-described property. Messrs. Muller & Son will, in addition, offer at auction, at a foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, Wm. H. Hart, Esq., Referee, ten lots of land on West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth street, north side, 350 feet East of Eighth avenue, or on the north-west corner of the street named and McComb's Dam road. These proposed sales are the most important of the week, and, as the property is desirable, they should be attended with success.

By A. H. Nicolay & Co., Trustees' sale, to close an interest, of eight valuable lots, each 25 by 100, four of the same being situated on One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, north side, and four on One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, south side, in rear, between St. Ann's and Brooks avenues, at North New-York, now the Twenty-third Ward of the City.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James N. Piper, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot 16.8 by 100.10, in East One Hundred and Tenth street, north side, 200 feet west of Second avenue.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John M. Scribner, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot 18.9 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, north side, 328.9 feet west of Fifth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of eight parcels of realty, situate respectively on East Broadway, Pike, and Division streets. The legal notice of sale of this property contains no data from which farther details can be given.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Gratz Nathan, Esq., Referee, of a leasehold property, situate on Eighth street, north side, 158 feet east of Broadway, embracing a lot 35.6 by 93.11, with buildings thereon, lease from Sailors' Snug Harbor, dated May 1, 1860, term twenty-one years, with the usual covenants, ground rent $575 per annum.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., in Brooklyn, at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton street, special guardian's sale, by order of the Supreme Court, of the following property belonging to the estate of Mary Gardner, deceased, located in Williamsburg: One two-story and basement brick house, with lot 25.5 by 74.6, No. 249 Ewen street, corner of Powers street; one similar house, with lot 24.7 by 74.6, No. 249 Ewen street, adjoining above, and one three-story English-basement brick house, with lot 25.6 by 50, No. 120 Powers street, in rear of above.

Wednesday, Feb. 11.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court partition sale, William C. Barrett, Esq., Referee, of City property, viz.: Premises No. 62 Frankfort street, north side, 64.9 feet east of Vandewater street, embracing a lot 25 by 75.2 by 22.2 by 68.11, with brick building thereon. Premises No. 328 Pearl street, south side, and premises No. 268, north side, Water street, 126 feet west of Dover street, comprising a lot 26 by 241 by 26.9 by 236, extending through from Pearl to Water street, with brick buildings thereon.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James K. Averill, Esq., Referee, of five brown-stone-front houses, with lots, each 20 by 70, on Madison avenue, north-west corner of Sixty-third street.

Thursday, Feb. 12.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the two five-story brick buildings (with stores) and plot, 46.8 by 86.5 by 41.8 by 75.3, Nos. 577, 577½, and 579 Grand street, south side, 93.4 feet west of Corlears street. Also, Trustees' sale of a twenty-one years' lease of the lot, 25 by 75, with building thereon, No. 100 Reade street, south side, between Church street and West Broadway.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Tillotson, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together forming a plot in size 100 by 102.2, on West Eighty-fifth street, south side, 175 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thos. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 20 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, north side, 310 feet east of Second avenue.

Friday, Feb. 13.

By Wm. Kennelly, Sheriff's sale of the lot, 28 by [illegible] with the six-story building thereon, covering [illegible]

Mansard-roof iron and brick bank building, with lot, 25 by 125, situate on Bleecker street, south-west corner of South Fifth avenue. Also, similar sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East Sixty-third street, north side, one 200 feet, and the other 250 feet west of First avenue.

Saturday, Feb. 14.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Geo. W. Dillaway, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, on West Thirty-eighth street, south side, 50 feet west of Seventh avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 58 by 142.4, on West Twenty-third street, north side, 358 feet east of Ninth avenue, with lot 8 by 55 in rear, fronting on Twenty-fourth street. Also, similar sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 25 by 95, on Gansevoort street, south side, 124 feet west of Fourth street.

[The above list, we believe, includes all the sales thus far noticed for the week; but, should others be projected, due attention will be called to them.]

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Feb. 6.

Bowery, w. s., 150 ft. s. of Walker st., 75x100; Elizabeth st., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Walker st., 87.6 x100	$160,000
Helen st., s. s., lots Nos. 108, 109, 110, and part No. 111, Wm. A. Morris, proprietor, Melrose, 170x114.10	20,000
Marion st., No. 46, w. s., 102.3 ft. n. of Spring st., 30x95.4x29x95.5	100
Madison st., No. 95, n. s., 25x100; North William st., No. 16, s. s.; William st., No. 219, 21.8 ft. on North William st., 28.6 ft. on William st. x 99.7 ft. on one side and 105.4 ft. on the other, and running from one street to the other	6,500
Pontiac st., s. s., 55 ft. w. of Tinton av., 50x 175, Morrisania	2,000
Schuyler st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Courtland av., 25x 100, Morrisania	450
2d st., s. s., 110.9 ft. e. of 1st av., 32.2x105.11x 14.8x107.5	28,000
4th st., s. s., 164.9 e. of Avenue C, 18.2x96	10,500
14th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x103.1	30,000
17th st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x92	26,000
86th st., s. s., 134.5 ft. s. of Madison av., 30x 102.2	14,000
106th st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.11; 107th st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x 100.11	9,000
117th st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of 4th av., 50x100	1,200
118th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.11	5,000
Sherman av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Academy st., 160 x150	15,000
Valentine av., southerly corner Clark st., 200x 365.4x202.8x333.6, West Farms	17,000
Washington av., w. s., 75 ft. n. e. of Mary st., 25x100, Morrisania	800
Washington av., w. s., lot No. 56, map Upper Morrisania, in town West Farms	6,000
1st av., w. s., 90.4 ft. n. of 42d st., 20.2x50	16,000
1st av., w. s., 80.5 ft. s. of 46th st., 20x100	14,500
Lots Nos. 35 and 36, map No. 339, lot at Woodlawn Heights, Westchester County, between road from South Yonkers to Mill square and Grand av., 40x100	400
Fort Washington Point, (Twelfth Ward,) plot of about 1½ acres, being lot No. 8 of property at Fort Washington, divided between John A. Haven and Gurdon Buck; also, lot No. 7, same property, lying between Hudson River Railroad Company's land and Hudson River, with all water rights; also, all interest in road leading from road to Public Drive, excepting from lot No. 8 a strip on s. w. end thereof, containing about 38.3 ft. in width and extending from private road aforesaid to river	16,000
Plot bounded w. by Harlem River, s. by road to Berrian's Landing, n. by N. P. Bailey, e. by Moses Devoe; also, plot lying n. of Berrian's Landing road, being portion of land of which six-sevenths part was conveyed by S. Mapes et al. to Geo. P. Cammann; also, water rights pertaining thereto; also, 2 small parcels sold by G. P. Camman to James Valentine; the whole of said premises, including water lot, containing 40 262-1,000 acres; also, lot under water, as follows: Harlem River, e. s., at line between L. W. Jerome and N. P. Bailey; thence n. 347 ft. to new bulk-head line; thence, following curves 1,620 ft., to original high water mark at intersection n. s. Berrian's Landing road; along high water line and along L. W. Jerome's, following curves, 1,501.4 ft., being 10 404-1,000 acres, exclusive of property of railroad company, Fordham, one-quarter part	50,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, No. 859, 10 years, per year	$6,000
Spring st., No. 180, 5 1-6 years, per year	1,600
6th av., Nos. 384 and 386, e. s., 61.8 ft. s. of 24th st., 39x95, 15¼ years—5 years, per year, $12,500; 10 years, per year	14,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A description of any property which you may have for sale or to rent is solicited.

LEONARD J. CARPENTER,
REAL ESTATE,
No. 26 3d av., (Bible House,) New-York.
Entire charge taken of property.

W. H. FALCONER'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.
(ESTABLISHED 1853.)

Purchase and sale, letting, collecting, and the general management of real estate carefully attended to, and returns promptly made. Charges moderate and references unexceptionable. Insurance policies, City companies, written on the premises.

JOHN S. PIERCE.

No. 106 Broadway, real estate broker and agent for the renting and care of property, makes a specialty of taking charge of estates, renting, collecting, &c.; gives his personal attention to all business intrusted to his care. Charge of estates solicited.

A BARGAIN.—THREE NEW FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone dwellings, hard-wood finish throughout, on 62d st., between 9th av. and Boulevard; corner house, $27,000; other two $23,000 each. Also, a lot on West 58th st., sixty feet from Grand Circle. Apply to WM. BEDELL, on the premises, or No. 985 8th av.

FOR SALE—THE LOT NO. 19 EAST 33D ST., 30 feet front by half the block in depth, with three-story brown-stone-front dwelling-house thereon.
Apply to WEEKS, FORSTER & DE FOREST, No. 58 Wall st.

FOR SALE—TWO FULL LOTS ON EAST 47TH ST., 100 feet east of Madison av., in fee and unrestricted, suitable for stables or tenement-houses; price, $18,500 each, on very easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS MARBLE FRONT banking building, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, about 37x100 feet; possession of the first floor May 1, 1874; the building has large vaults, and is heated by steam. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY AND attic high-stoop brick house, IN 12TH ST., JUST WEST OF 6TH AV.; lot 25x100.3; neighborhood unquestionable; price asked, $25,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

MURRAY HILL—FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN. An elegant new three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, finished in a superior manner; built by days' work; terms easy. Apply on the premises, No. 151 East 37th st., of D. T. KENNEDY, builder.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-class dwelling-house, in City, a beautiful cottage, with grounds, in Rye, Westchester County. Difference in cash.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
Real Estate Agent, No. 744 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 438 East 84th st.; immediate possession.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
Real Estate Agent, No. 744 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BRICK HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS of ground, up town. The house is first class in every particular, and contains all the modern improvements. Inquire No. 128 West 33d st.

FOR SALE.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 459 West 22d st.; situated in a very fine neighborhood; house in excellent condition; price $18,000. Apply at No. 247 West 30th st.

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c.—SOLD BY AUCtion on favorable terms; real estate at private sale; houses rented. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, 20x50x100; No. 103 East 26th st. Apply to E. H. ALLEN, JR., Nos. 14 and 16 White st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP AND basement brick dwelling-house No. 347 West 30th st., west of 8th av.; price $17,500. Apply to W. SCOTT JARVIS, Executor, No. 221 Canal st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 74 John st., about 24.11x60x95; sold by order of the executors to close the estate of the late Thos. C. Morton. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $500 DOWN, AND LONG time to pay the balance; neat cottage, now ready to move into; price $2,000. Call between 10 and 11 A. M. B. W. HITCHCOK, No. 439 3d av.

FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP BRICK HOUSE For Sale—In 12th st., near 6th av.; lot, 25x103.03; price asked, $25,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOME! HOME!! HOME!!!—At Flushing, 6 miles from New-York; 103 trains daily from 6 A. M. to 12 at night; a yearly commutation ticket free.
(Fare 8c. by package tickets.)
For sale, a French slate roof House, filled in with brick; gas, water, marble mantels; good closets; sewer connections, with double plot of ground; guttered and flagged.
Price $4,000.
The owner intends to sell, and any party who can invest in a home, from $500 to $2,500, will address Box No. 142 Post Office, obtain a free pass to Flushing, and full particulars.

FOR SALE—IN FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND, ONE of the finest business sites in the village. It is located about 150 feet from Bridge Street Railroad Depot, and is in close proximity to banks and large business establishments; on main thoroughfare; 54 feet front; adjoining a corner; occupied by substantial dwelling-house with eleven rooms and attic; has all modern improvements, and is easily convertible for any kind of business; immediate possession and terms easy. For further information apply to Dr. J. KING MERRITT, Bridge st., Flushing.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—AT PLEASANTVILLE, Westchester County, N. Y., on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, thirty-one miles from the City, the late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased, on the main street; 4¾ acres of land; plenty of fruit; house double, two-story frame, twelve rooms; barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near to depot, churches, and school; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of E. A. WILDEY, Executrix, or of SAMUEL FROST, No. 318 Dean st., Brooklyn.

FORTY MINUTES' PLEASANT RIDE ON Central New-Jersey Railroad, near three depots, $50 rental, or monthly purchase payments, commodious cottage house and extra large lot; garden, lawn, flowers, shade, and fruit; paved and lighted streets, well drained and healthy; orderly society. For view and particulars apply at West Elizabeth Depot adjacent, or address OWNER, Post Office Box 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROP[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, TWENTY-EIGHT miles (one hour and ten minutes) from New-York, a charming country seat, modern house, gardener's cottage, large barn and poultry-house, with about twenty acres of land. The place has no superior on the river for beauty of situation, perfect health, pure water, and is entirely free from chills and fever. Fruits in great variety in full bearing, lawn shaded by evergreens and elms, large garden stocked with small fruits, grapes, &c., protected from the north winds by a wooded hillside, with graded paths to the summit, where the view of mountain and river is unequaled in extent and beauty by any private place on the Hudson. For further information apply to W. R. DEAN, Nyack, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

DOCK PROPERTY ON EAST RIVER AND NEW-town Creek for sale, in large or small lots, at reasonable rates. This property presents unusual facilities for sugar refineries, lumber, coal, and oil yards, or any business requiring superior water accommodation, or would be a splendid investment for capitalists. Apply to
FRANCIS PIDGEON,
Box 117, Long Island City.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON VESTRY, WEST, AND JANE STS. AND 13TH AV.
Also,
BULK-HEAD
ON 13TH AV. (NORTH RIVER.)

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 10, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of J. S. & H. C. Ward, executors of S. S. Ward, deceased, the following-described real estate, viz.:

VESTRY ST.

Two lots north side, 85 feet east of West st., each 23 x87.6.

WEST ST.

Three lots on the south-west corner of West and Jane sts., each about 23.6x71 feet.

JANE ST.

Twelve lots on the south side of Jane st., comprising the entire southerly front between West st. and 13th av., each lot about 71 feet in depth, and varying in front and rear from 19 to 24 feet.

13TH AV.

Three lots on the south-east corner of 13th av. and Jane st., with the brick buildings thereon, lots each 23.6x80.5. These buildings contain an engine and boiler in first-rate order, with pulleys, shafting, &c., all of which will be sold with the three lots.

Also,
BULK-HEAD
ON 13TH AV., (NORTH RIVER,)

and opposite the last-described property. This property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, lard refineries, &c.

SIXTY PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER,
21 Park row, New York, and 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
TUESDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock, at
Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
SPECIAL GUARDIAN'S SALE OF ESTATE OF
Mary Gardner, deceased, order of Supreme Court,
THREE BRICK HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURG,
No. 249 Ewen st., corner Powers st., P. B., B. S. T.
25.5x48x74.6.—Splendid corner for a Doctor.
No. 247 Ewen st., similar house.
No. 120 Powers st., 22x30; lot 25x50. Modern improvements, and must positively be sold. Call and examine. Good for occupation or investment. Sold by order of the court for benefit of children. Maps, terms, &c., at office of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BROADWAY PROPERTY, NORTH-EAST CORner 38th st., to Lease for a Term of Years.—The owner of the following described property, invites proposals to lease the same from responsible parties only; size, 100 feet on Broadway by 140 feet deep; will either lease the ground to be improved by lessee, or the undersigned will improve it on satisfactory terms. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, 18 East 40th st., before 10 o'clock A. M.

NOTICE.—TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story iron building fronting 138 feet on Astor place, extending from 4th av. to Lafayette place; pure north light; splendid show front—the very best in the City; first floor reserved. Apply to
W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Agent,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

TO LET.—ONE OR BOTH OF THE CENTRALLY located stores, (35x65), Nos. 170 and 172 Centre st., (two doors from Canal,) with basement and vault; rent low; possession immediate if desired. Apply to GEO. W. READ & CO., Nos. 186 to 200 Lewis st., foot 5th and 6th sts., East River.

STORE TO LET IN BROADWAY BLOCK.—STORE No. 20 Vesey st., 25x100, and dry and light sub-cellor of No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT, THE premises, No. 37 Bleecker st., east of Broadway, with possession. Apply to
W. SCOTT JARVIS, No. 221 Canal st.

TO LET.—WITH POSSESSION MAY 1, 1874, THE extra wide banking-room on first floor of Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway. Fine large vaults, heated by steam, &c., &c. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE—NOS. 636 and 638, being 50 feet front, and extending through to Crosby st.; alterations will be made.
L. HAMERSLEY, No. 257 5th av.

FIRST-CLASS MODERN OFFICE TO LET in the building No. 744 Broadway.
Broadway and other first-class property a specialty.
W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET.—STEAM POWER IN FIRST-CLASS buildings, Nos. 9, 11, and 13 Baxter st.
W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, No. 169 Greene st.
W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

STORES, LOFTS, FLOORS, LOTS, AND dwellings to let or lease.
W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSE. —The 100-feet deep splendidly-lighted four-story building, with store, No. 85 Mercer st., near Spring st.

TO LET.—BUILDINGS NOS. 639, 739, 811, 913, Broadway. Apply to ROBERT GOELET, No. 857 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE.—SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Montrose Station, New-Jersey.—This well-known property, fitted for Summer or Winter board, is offered to LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, from May 1 next, or immediate possession if desired can be arranged for with the present lessee. The house is supplied with the purest water from garret to cellar from a never-failing spring in the mountain, and is heated by one of Baker & Smith's steam-heating apparatus. There is stabling for eighteen horses; coach-houses, with servants' rooms in house, &c. Also, a large vegetable-garden, lawn, and fine woods, in all about twenty-four acres. The situation is the most healthy and accessible within the same distance of New-York, sixty minutes from foot Barclay st., via Morris and Essex Railroad. Thirty-six trains daily. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO RENT IN BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-CLASS house, with eleven rooms, now occupied by the owner, ten minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall Street Ferries, in perfect order, will be rented to a small family; boarding-house keepers need not apply. Address Atlantic Sugar-house, No. 38 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn.

TO LET.—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK house in 7th av., between 14th and 15th sts.; about seventeen rooms, with all improvements; a good neighborhood; rent moderate to a private family; an immediate possession.
J. DENHAM & CO.,
No. 266 West 23d st.

AT TARRYTOWN, AND ALL ALONG THE east bank of the Hudson, handsomely-furnished and unfurnished houses and cottages to let and for sale at very low prices, with immediate possession.
S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—TO LET.—A NEW HOUSE, fourteen rooms, including laundry, bath-room, hot and cold water, range, furnace, gas, and all modern improvements, near depot. Apply to
CAREY & YALE, Owners, No. 60 Beaver st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

I WILL GIVE IN EXCHANGE FOR A house about 20x60 in fee, centrally located, a first-class plot of lots, improving rapidly in value; or will exchange for store property. House to be worth $30,000 to $50,000. Possession about May or September. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 New-York Post Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received until WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, 1874, for a lease for a term of years, from May 1, 1874, on a store suitable for a banking office; must be on the west side of Broadway, between Chambers st. and Spring st., on the grade floor. The rent will be secured. Answers without full description, location, and price not desired. Address OXFORD, Box No. 128 *Times* Office. New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND,

SIX-PENNY SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be credited to depositors of this bank for the six months ending Feb. 1 who may be entitled thereto. All deposits made up to Feb. 10 will be entitled to interest from the 1st.
WM. MILES, President.
A. C. COLLINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY THE
Equitable Trust Co.
$1,000,000 CAPITAL!

These Real Estate Mortgage Bonds are commended to the attention of the most
CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS.

First—They have the individual liability of the maker.
Second—Each bond is secured by a first mortgage of real estate of not less than double its value.
Third—The prompt payment of both principal and interest of every bond is guaranteed by this company.

The company guaranteeing these bonds receives no deposits, owes no money, and incurs no obligation of any character, except those arising from such guaranty, thereby keeping its whole capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS unimpaired to meet at all times the prompt payment of both principal and interest of these bonds.

All mortgages securing these bonds are formally approved by the following Executive Board:

R. L. KENNEDY,	ADRIAN ISELIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,
WM. REMSEN,	EUGENE KELLY,
CHAS. BUTLER,	JOHN D. MAXWELL,
HENRY P. HAVEN,	GUSTAV H. KISSEL.

These securities bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are offered for sale at par and interest at the office of the Equitable Trust Company, No. 76 Cedar st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 Per Cent.
WATER LOAN BONDS.
CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Toledo, Wabash & Western
7 Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
For Sale at 85 and Interest.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine St.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For sale on behalf of the company by
SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

7 TO 25 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,

And other Stocks and Bonds paying seven to twenty-five per cent., all strictly first class, at the lowest market rates. For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty twenty-two years.

LEONARD, SHELDON & CO.,
LATE
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS, No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
WM. B. LEONARD.
W. C. SHELDON. GEO. R. HOWELL.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 52 Wall st.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China, and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the World.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates. Also Cable Transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected and other Banking business transacted.
JOHN PATON, Agent.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals are invited by this Company, until the 20th inst., for the purchase of one million dollars, or any part thereof, in the one thousand dollar seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the Company, due July, 1903. Interest and principal payable in Boston.

The proposals will be opened at 12 noon, the 20th inst., and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders, who will be immediately notified, the Company reserving the right to decline unsatisfactory offers.

The bonds will be subject to the accrued coupon interest from Jan. 1, to be paid for in installments, viz: Ten per cent. upon notification of acceptance of bid, thirty per cent. March 10, and the balance April 1, or the full amount may be paid immediately.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned.
JOHN N. DENISON,
BOSTON, Feb. 5, 1874. Chairman of the Board.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY CO.

Stockholders of the above road who are opposed to its lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and to a direction in the interest of said Atlantic and Great Western Road, are invited to send their proxies to the undersigned.
LELAND BROS. & CO., No. 19 Nassau st., New-York,
or J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York.
Blanks sent on application.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,
Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, JR.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

LOST OR STOLEN,

Two CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company as follows, viz.:
No. 61,276, for 100 shares in name of Harriot & Noyes.
No. 59,542, for 100 shares in name of J. E. Fox & Co.
All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped.
A reward will be paid for their return to
HILL, SCOTT & CO., No. 37 Wall st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD, AS REORGANIZED. OFFICE OF SECRETARY,
CINCINNATI, Feb. 2, 1874.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany at the New-York and Cincinnati Offices, for both stocks, and the third and fourth series of mortgage bonds, will be closed for the ten days prior to the annual meeting of the stockholders on Feb. 18, 1874.
By order of the President.
CHARLES F. LOW, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1874.

WE ARE PREPARED TO ATTEND TO FUNDing and registering Tennessee Coupons and Bonds. Information cheerfully given, and a copy of the Funding law furnished gratis on application.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.
We refer to Importers' and Traders' National Bank, Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD First Mortgage Bondholders are requested to communicate with—stating what bonds they hold. Immediate attention is important.
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.
Transact a general banking-business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to
BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.
Particular attention paid to the investment of
ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,
AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.
Buy and sell upon commission
GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,
and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.
EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
No. 31 Pine St., New-York,
Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.
execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.
C. D. WOOD SAM'L D. DAVIS.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL
RAILWAY
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall st.

N. Y. Central & H. R. R. R.
First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
FOR SALE BY
DAVIS & FREEMAN,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on Commission

Francis T. Walker & Co.,
NO. 10 WALL ST.
BUY AND SELL FOR CASH OR ON MARGINS, RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

TO CAPITALISTS, EXECUTORS AND INSTITUTIONS.

Wanted, in one sum, two hundred thousand dollars on proved property on the City, centrally located; worth half a million. No bonus paid. Address CASH, Box No. 212, *Times* office.

BONDHOLDERS' MEETING.

Holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Atlanta and Richmond Air Line Railway Company are particularly requested to attend a general meeting of such bondholders, to be held in the City of New-York, at the office of Lancaster, Brown & Co., on FRIDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock M. Important business will come before the meeting. By order of the Bondholders' Committee.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS SECURED by mortgage of the Eastern Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company are informed that the subscriber will purchase the coupons upon such bonds which matured Dec. 1, 1873, on presentation to him on and after Feb. 20 inst., at No. 31 Nassau st., New-York.
Dated Feb. 6, 1874. L. V. F. RANDOLPH.

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS TO LOAN on bond and mortgage, for three years, in sums to suit, on desirable property. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
NO. 141 BROADWAY,
Jan. 29, 1874.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.,
payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1874, until which time the transfer-book is closed.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 72 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1874.
70th DIVIDEND.
A Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates.

This dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE AUG. 1 UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after MONDAY, the 2d FEBRUARY NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 21st inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, 5th February next.
By order of the board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner 3d av. and 9th st., (Bible House.)
SURPLUS, 1st January, 1874 . . . . $211,061

A Divided of Ten per Cent. will be paid on and after the 1st February.
First-class risks respectfully solicited.
NATHAN C. ELY, President.
WM. H. RIBLET Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 20, 1874.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	255,000

Forty-sixth Dividend.—The Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after Feb. 2. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—A Dividend of Seven per Cent. on the preferred stock, from the earnings of 1873, has been declared payable in the first mortgage consolidated bonds of the Company (and for amounts less than $1,000, in scrip applicable toward purchase of bonds) on the 2d of March, 1874, provided the consent of the shareholders be obtained to the making of the mortgage and issuance of the bonds. The transfer-books will be closed on the 14th inst., and reopened on 2d day of March. JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Transfer Agent.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after 9th of February next. The transfer-book will be closed until 10th prox.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The regular Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the office of this company, No. 3 Broad st., New-York, Feb. 20, 1874, to stockholders of record on Feb. 5, 1874.
CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1874.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Feb. 9 prox., till which date the transfer-books are closed.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

THE LADIES' DIRECTORY,

No. 1,502 Broadway, second door below 45th st., furnishes faithful, respectful servants in every capacity. This Directory is conducted by ladies. It means a thorough reform in domestic service. Competent dress-makers, seamstresses, and laundresses at $1 per day. Country orders should be sent two days in advance of visit.

ALL FAMILIES

Desiring first-class servants will have their orders promptly filled at JACQUIN'S French and German Bureau, 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

ATTENTION.

Capable servants, German, English, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, &c., for City or country, now waiting for situations at CARPENTER'S Agency, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, laundresses, and other good general servants, some German, &c., for City or country. [illegible]

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

IMPORTED NOVELTIES.

SILKS. PRINTS.

Our Spring Importations of Silks, NOW OPENING, consist in part of Superb SPRING and SUMMER SILKS, both striped and plain, in the newest Parisian shades and colors, which we are selling from 75c. and upward. Also, a magnificent line of BLACK SILKS, in the well-known grades, which we guarantee unsurpassed for beauty, appearance, and wear.

ALSO,

Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, English and French Nainsooks, Dimities, Swiss Mulls, Jaconets, Piques, Lawns, Organdies, Cambrics, &c., in every grade, style, and quality.

ALSO,

FRENCH PERCALES, ENGLISH and FRENCH CAMBRICS, ENGLISH and FRENCH CALICOES, &c., &c. These Goods are exceedingly bright and fresh in appearance, and in entirely NEW PATTERNS, DESIGNS, and COLORINGS.

ALSO,

Silk Opera Hose, Lisle thread, silk-striped and flesh-colored Hose. Plain-colored and fancy-striped Silk Hose. English, Irish, and German Balbriggan Hose, together with a complete line of English, German, French, and domestic Cotton Hose for ladies and children.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Grand and Chrystie sts. Broadway and 20th st.

SPRING, 1874.
LACES. RIBBONS.
MILLER & GRANT,
NO. 879 BROADWAY.
EMBROIDERIES. TRIMMINGS.
SPRING, 1874.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS GERman servants constantly to be found at Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st. Mrs. LOWE.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress, chamber-work and sewing, or care children; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and to do fine washing and ironing; can be well recommended from present employers. Call at No. 209 West 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT, REspectable, American Protestant girl, who thoroughly understands her duties; is neat and orderly with her work; is a good waitress; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl, who has ten years' reference from former employer; thoroughly understands her duties, and is a willing and obliging girl. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN lately from England, as thorough chamber-maid or waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 492 West 42d st., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English young woman, who thoroughly understands good cooking and general house-work, for City or country, at moderate wages; has best of references; is of obliging disposition. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOKING, WASHING AND IRONING, OR GENeral Housework.—A neat, industrious girl, will be found a respectful, reliable, economical servant; good cook, excellent washer and ironer; best references given; City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER OR HOUSE-work.—By a young woman; thoroughly understands her duties; good cook, excellent washer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at No. 391 8th av., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A highly competent woman, who understands her duties thoroughly; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in superior style; is an excellent washer and ironer; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant young woman, City or country; or general house-work; has two years' references; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE SWEDISH WOMAN; UNderstands her work as cook and laundress; has reference and wants a steady place; will go in the country; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH THE WASHing.—By an American Protestant girl, who thoroughly understands her duties; is neat and orderly with her work, and also a good waitress; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 W. 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT COOK IN a private family or boarding-house; she is a good meat and pastry cook; good references; moderate wages. Apply at No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT cook, washer, and ironer in a private family, in City or country; makes bread and cake; good references; moderate wages. Apply at No. 110 6th av., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery store, 9th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman as a first-class cook in a private family; understands both French and English cooking; thoroughly competent, and has unexceptionable City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT YOUNG woman, as thorough cook and baker; will assist in washing, or do the cooking, washing, and ironing of a small family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER AND IRONER. —By a Protestant young woman, competent and trustworthy in every respect; neat and pleasant about her work; good City reference; no objections to the country. Call at Bookham's, No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK; UNderstands soups, meats, fish, game, &c.; is a good bread baker and pastry cook; can make a variety of desserts; is willing to do coarse washing. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK WITH the best of City references, either in City or country. Can be seen at the French Office, 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A COOK, TO WASH AND IRON; HAS good City references. Call at No. 78 West 37th st., French Office.

HOUSE-KEEPER OR GOVERNESS.—BY a lady, either in the City or country, or a position as clerk or correspondent in some mercantile house; first-class reference given and required. Address W. F., care of E. Thompson, No. 29 Gold st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant lady; no objection to the country; best references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL; tidy, capable, and understands a servant's place; is respectful and obliging; for general work or chamber-work and waiting; is friendless and wants a good home, City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

FEMALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman as maid to young ladies, or as nurse to growing children; speaks French, and can do good family sewing; has City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for her maid; she speaks French, German, and English; can recommend her in every respect. Call at No. 812 Madison av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO WAIT on young ladies, or as seamstress; best references. Call at Mme. Golard & Co's, No. 525 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED WOMan, who is a first-class family laundress; can flute, polish, puff, and do up gentlemen's garments in first-class style; has no objection to the country; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has two years and a half City reference from her last place; can be seen. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, &c.; has the best of City reference; City or country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS SOlicits gentlemen's or ladies' washing to do at home; will go out by the day; excellent references. Call at No. 470 3d av., third floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, in a first-class family; has best of City references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A HIGHLY respectable, neat, tidy, and very competent Protestant young woman, who has lived in the best families, and had entire charge of a babe and growing children; is winning and pleasant in her ways to children; also, a good servant and operator; best references. Call at No. 335 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT INFANT'S NURSE, with [illegible] City [illegible] Can be seen at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

GUSTAVE BUNOUT, FROM PARIS, LATE with Auguste Petit, No. 17 Rue de la Paix, artiste coiffeur pour dames, hair-dresser of the royal family of England, has just arrived in New-York, bringing the latest style in ladies hair-dressing and human hair work; speciality of giving lessons in hair-dressing to the ladies' maids at moderate prices. No. 101 West 25th st., corner of 6th av., first floor.

JUST OPENED—1,000 PIECES HAMBURG EDGings and Insertions; also, real Laces at a great reduction previous to stock-taking.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, AGE fourteen, to assist in the care of children, or to make herself generally useful in any light capacity; a home where she would be kindly treated is of more consideration than wages. Apply for reference at apartments, No. 11 Stephens building, No. 4 West 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE TO TAKE CARE of children and do sewing by hand; has one year's City reference from last place; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at Mrs. Clark's, No. 391 8th av., near 29th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, a competent nurse for an infant; can bring it up on the bottle from birth, or would see after a growing child; is a good family sewer; best City reference. Call at No. 154 West 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT FRENCH GIRL, NOT LONG in the country; is fond of children; can sew nicely, and is willing to make herself useful; good reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A SMART, TIDY AMERICAN GIRL, AS nurse and to do plain sewing; can take charge of a baby from its birth; best City references. Call at No. 441 West 26th st., first floor, back room.

SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's machine wishes a few engagements in families, by day or week; thoroughly understands white work, and has some knowledge of dress-making; terms moderate. Address M. S. B., No. 11 Prince st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress and to make herself generally useful; is well recommended. Call at Mme. Golard & Co.'s, No. 525 6th av.

SWEDISH OFFICE, NO. 108 EAST 27TH ST.—Several girls want situations in the City; Swedish, German, English, French, and Irish, male and female help.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a Protestant young woman; understands care of silver, all kinds of salads, &c.; neat and trustworthy about her work and person; good City reference. Call at No. 335 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, NICE-LOOKING girl, as a very superior waitress; is capable of filling a man's place; has over one year's City reference from her last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BUTLER, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN AND wife—Man as butler in a private family; is a thorough waiter; keeps silver in excellent order; will be found a most excellent house servant. Wife as cook in a private family; (a respectable, steady woman;) thorough judge of marketing; understands soups, made dishes, &c.; best City references. Address M. L., *Times* Uptown Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE, AS competent butler; satisfactory City reference. Address W. C. S., or call at grocery store, corner 29th st. and Broadway.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT BUTler with several years' City references, either with a second or singly. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN AGED thirty years, who thoroughly understands driving in City or country; is also a good groom, and can keep carriages and harness in nice order; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; is willing to make himself generally useful; is strictly temperate, and a careful driver; no objection to the country; first-class City reference from his last employer. Address G. G., Box No. 41 *Times* Uptown Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man who understands his business; is perfectly sober; twelve years' best City reference. Call or address for two days W. W., care F. B. Brewster, corner 27th st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN INdustrious, temperate man, aged twenty-five years; is a good driver and groom, also can do plain gardening, milk, care cattle, poultry, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GOOD GERMAN COACHMAN or groom; Protestant. Address 48 Greenwich av.

FARMER.—DAIRY, POULTRY, HOUSE-WORK, &c. —By an American man and wife; no children; man thoroughly understands all branches of farming and dairy work, and is a practical workman; wife is experienced in butter and cheese making, raising poultry, doing house-work, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN AS OVERseer, farmer, or would take charge of a gentleman's place, the families wishing to travel; good references given. Address J. W. P., Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FARMER.—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT FARMer, is now open for engagement; wife an excellent dairy woman; no incumbrance. Address J. Dennison, Astoria, Long Island.

GARDENER, FARMER, &c.—BY A MAN aged twenty-three years; is a good plain gardener; can also do farm-work, milk, care cattle and horses, drive, and be generally useful; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO thoroughly understands vegetables, green-houses, graperies, laying out new places, and general gardening; ten years' City reference. Address John Lyle, West New-Brighton, Staten Island.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WHO HAS had considerable experience in managing private places; understands thoroughly the care of plants and vegetables; also hot and cold graperies. Address Arthur Kelly, care Babcock Bros. & Co., No. 50 Wall st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN IN A PRIVATE American family. Inquire at No. 54 North 1st st., Williamsburg.

MALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

OYSTERMAN, WAITER, PORTER, &c.—By a Scotch Protestant man, aged twenty-two years, who is well accustomed to do the above kinds of work in this City; has good recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SERVANT, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, who can tend furnace, build fires, tend door, clean silver; also furniture, sidewalk, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, single, as first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; has three years' City reference from last place; is neat, tidy, and sober. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, AS waiter in a private family; understands his duty in every branch; can give best City reference. Address B. T. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as first-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF GOOD EXPERIENCE, A situation where he can make himself generally useful; wages no object. Address R. C., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A GOOD BUSINESS MAN OR CANVASSER can make $50 a week; business highly respectable and permanent. No. 750 Broadway, up stairs.

WAITER.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT [illegible]

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Abyssinia, Wed'y, Feb. 4	Samaria, Saturday, Feb. 7
Batavia, Wed'day, Feb. 11	Hecla, Saturday, Feb. 14
Algeria, Wed'day, Feb. 18	Marathon, Sat'day, Feb. 21
Russia, Wedn'day, Feb. 25	Atlas, Saturday, Feb. 28
Java, Wednesday, March 4	Parthia, Saturday, March 7

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Greatly reduced rates of freight and passage.

The magnificent steamers of this line will leave company's wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York, as follows:

SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 2 P. M., COLON, Capt. Hudson, connecting with the splendid new steam-ship COLIMA for San Francisco.

SATURDAY, Feb. 28, ACAPULCO, Capt. A. G. Gray, connecting with the magnificent steam-ship ARIZONA, Capt. Cavarly.

Both the above-named steamers will call at Kingston, Jam., on their outward and homeward voyages.

The Captain of the COLON will accompany his passengers through to San Francisco.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

New-York to San Francisco—Cabin, $100 or $110, currency, according to location.
New-York to San Francisco—Steerage, $50 currency.
New-York to Kingston—Cabin, $50 gold; Steerage, $25 gold.

For freight and passage or other information, apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH, Vice President and Managing Director.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down by these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK........Saturday, Feb. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP........Saturday, Feb. 21, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN........Saturday, Feb. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS........Saturday, March 7, 8 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC........SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC........SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC........SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, March 7, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS.
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG,

The elegant Clyde-built Iron Steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
GOETHE, Capt. Wilson........Feb. 10
SCHILLER, Capt. Thomas........Feb. 24
HERDER, Capt. Fischer........March 10
From Eagle Line pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken. Rates of passage to

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG: Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold; steerage, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $35, currency.

The first and second saloons are on the same deck. The steerage is divided into sections for six to twenty persons, well lighted, and provided with dining tables.

For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage

Apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:
ARRAGON, WESTERN........Wednesday, Feb. 7
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER........Saturday, Feb. 21
CORNWALL, GIBSON, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Canada..Sat., Feb. 14, 3 P. M.	Greece..Sat., Feb. 28, 3 P. M.
Egypt..Sat., Feb. 21, 3 P. M.	

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, BRAGG........Tuesday, Feb. 17, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE........Feb. 10, 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN........Feb. 17, 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH........Feb. 24, 12 M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD........March 3, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE........March 10, 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE........March 17, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
EUROPE........LEMARIE........Saturday, Feb. 21
ST. LAURENT........LACHESNEZ........Saturday, March 7
PEREIRE........DAURE........Saturday, March 21
AMERIQUE........ROUSSAN........Saturday, April 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin........$125 | Second cabin........$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CORINTH........Feb. 20
CLARIBEL........March 13
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ETNA........Feb. 17
ATLAS........March 6
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st., every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,

EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Office, No. 86 South st.
Drafts for £1 and upward, issued at lowest rates.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:
DELTA........Feb. 7
ANDES........March 7
GLAMORGAN........March 21
PEMBROKE........April 14

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin........$55 currency.
Steerage........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff........$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 12, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 14, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Feb. 10.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Feb. 12.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Feb. 14.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
Steam-ship COLUMBUS, (new,) REED, Feb. 10.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Feb. 17.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Feb. 24.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)........Feb. 12
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)........Feb. 19
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)........Feb. 21
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)........Feb. 26
CUBA, (Havana direct)........Feb. 28
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6, 10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division,
E. M. REED, Superintendent, New-Haven.

RAILROADS.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.
GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

AUCTION SALES.

ART.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A LARGE COLLECTION OF

WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS
AND
OIL-PAINTINGS.

Comprising the stock of a dealer retiring from business, to be positively sold, without limit or reserve, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, Feb. 11, 12, and 13, at 12 o'clock each day, at the Art Gallery of EDWARD SCHENCK, No. 60 Liberty st.

AMONG THE WATER-COLORS WILL BE FOUND CHOICE SPECIMENS OF

Kate Gray, Wm. Craig, Le Bas,
J. T. Dibden, John Faulkner, Frantz,
J. F. Kensett, S. Widgerey, T. C. Farrar,
C. Shuselle, P. T. Rossiter, H. Bispham.

OIL-PAINTINGS.

Kuwasseg, fils, C. Chapin, Otto Gornmers,
J. F. Kensett, V. De Vos, W. Blaskmen,
Van Wingartd, C. Laren, Lan Fant De Metz.
G. T. Callow,

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of REUBEN W. HOWES and CHARLES A. MACY, bankrupts.—No. 4,461.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of the sale at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of February, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, of the following-described property belonging to the estate in bankruptcy of the bankrupts above named, that is to say:

One thousand two hundred shares of the capital stock of the Butchers' and Drovers' National Bank of the City of New-York; par value, $25 each share.

One hundred and twenty-five shares of the capital stock of the Germania Fire Insurance Company; par value, $50 each share.

One hundred and seventy shares of the capital stock of the Broadway Fire Insurance Company; par value, $25 each share.

Six hundred and seventy-five shares of the capital stock of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company; par value, $50 each share.

Dated 6th February, 1874.
J. NELSON TAPPAN,
Assignee in Bankruptcy, &c.,
of Howes & Macy, bankrupts,
No. 64 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARY L. WINGERT, alleged bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order of the court in the above-entitled matter, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction the personal property of the said Mary L. Wingert, alleged bankrupt, consisting of dry goods, &c., at the store, No. 660 Tenth avenue, at 12 o'clock M., on Monday, the 9th day of February, 1874, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers.—Dated Jan. 29, 1874.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, Southern District of New-York.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) Feb. 9, at 12:30 o'clock, within their store, 1,253 cases Valencia Oranges, 30 boxes Lisbon purple Grapes, landing ex steam-ship Gaelic. Can be seen at White Star Dock.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOLT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of November, 1873.
ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator, and Administrator of the Goods, &c., of John Holt, Deceased.
d1-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES J. CRAIG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. C. Havemeyer, No. 89 Wall st., or at the office of E. L. Fancher, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of November, 1873.
WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER,
JOHN C. HAVEMEYER, } Executors.
ENOCH L. FANCHER,
n24-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL C. KINGSLAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their office, No. 55 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September, 1873.
CORNELIUS K. SUTTON,
WILLIAM M. KINGSLAND, } Executors.
s21-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WHITE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Room No. 23, No. 10 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of December, 1873.
ALEXANDER W. FRASER,
JOHN O'NEILL,
d22-1aw6mM* Administrators de bonis non.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROYAL HOUGHTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 326 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October, 1873.
WILLIAM S. PATTEN, Executor.
o20-1aw6m M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of SARAH S. CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Walter Scott Jarvis, No. 221 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of August, 1873.
WALTER SCOTT JARVIS,
WALTER R. GILLETT,
au25-1aw6mM* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRACE BURROWES, late of the city of Pau, in France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 48 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of November, 1873.
WILLIAM JAY,
Administrator of Grace Burrowes, deceased.
n10-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 92 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of December, 1873.
JAMES BLACK, Administrator.
SCUDDER & CARTER, No. 66 Wall street.
d22-1aw6mM

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN order of the Surrogate of the County of Fulton, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES C. KENNEDY, late of the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office and place of transacting business, No. 11 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of July, 1874.—Dated this 26th day of December, 1873.
HARVEY KENNEDY, Executor.
d29-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. TERRETT, Junior, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.
ja19-1aw6mM FRANKLIN BROWN, Executor.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A NOTE DRAWN BY MURRAY, MEADE & Co., to their own order, dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1873, at six months, for four hundred and thirty-four dollars and [illegible] cents. All persons are cautioned not to negotiate the same, its payment having been stopped.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—ONE DOUBLE CUTTER, ONE SINGLE do., Stiver's make; must be sold at once. Apply to W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR 8TH AV. AND Elevated Railroad.—A private family owning their residence, will rent to gentlemen, desirable rooms, large and small, with board; references exchanged. Address PERMANENT, Station E.

NO. 39 WEST 26TH ST.
Front parlor and bedroom, second floor; also same in rear, elegantly furnished; one or two single rooms; table excellent. Terms reasonable.

NO. 347 8TH AV.
Two furnished rooms, back, on third floor, for light housekeeping, together or separate, very cheap, or would board a couple of ladies.

NO. 12 5TH AV.
MRS. R. EATON has a suite of rooms to let on first floor.
Private table if desired.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 288.
Two extra large, handsomely-furnished rooms, on second floor, to let, without board. First-class attendance.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST.,
Between Madison and 5th avs., a parlor and bedroom on second floor, and two single rooms; moderate price. Table d'hôte.

NO. 7 WEST 29TH ST.
One large front room, with first-class board, suitable for gentleman and wife.

FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts.—Desirable accommodations for a large family with private table on reasonable terms, in the spacious double house, No. 45 5th av.

TWENTY-THIRD ST.—TWO HANDSOME PARlors and two small rooms, gentlemen and wives or gentlemen; board first-class. No. 200 West 23d st.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 133 WEST 44TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Large front rooms, on second and third floor, southern exposure, handsomely furnished, with first-class board; terms reasonable.

NO. 21 GRAMERCY PARK.—LARGE AND handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with first-class board; best reference given. Apply at No. 137 East 21st st.

NO. 54 WEST 23D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Furnished rooms to let, en suite or single, suitable for families or single gentlemen. Private table if required.

NO 10 EAST 28TH ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, first or third floor; Southern exposure; near 5th av.; small social family; to agreeable party terms to suit.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—ONE SQUARE FRONT room, suitable for gentleman and wife; also, single rooms.

NO. 212 WEST 14TH ST.—AN ENTIRE FLOOR of handsome rooms, with board, together or separately. Reference. Also two small rooms.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—*Jenny Lind, A. D. 1852.* Send stamp for Tourists' Guide.
IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.
C. BANTA, Assistant Superintendent.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, HAVING SOME furniture of their own, and who will be permanent, if suited, desire a back parlor, with board, above 30th st., between 5th av. and Broadway; price $25, which must include fire, gas, and everything. Address BOARD, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BELOW 42D ST., BOARD FOR FOUR adults; two bedrooms and parlor; first-class neighborhood indispensable; a house where there are no other boarders preferred; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, BOARD, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIRD EDITION.
MRS. SOMERVILLE'S
PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS.
One volume, 8vo. Price $2 50.

So rapid and constant has been the demand for this very fascinating autobiography that we have been unable to keep the book in print.

The press has had but one voice as to the merits of the book—that of unqualified praise—and every reader finishes it with regret, and the beautiful and unaffected simplicity of its pleasant pages lingers fondly in the memory.

Sold everywhere by all book-sellers. Mailed, postpaid, by the publishers,
ROBERTS BROTHERS.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS HAHNE and ADAM BLOCK, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Julius Hahne and Adam Block, of the County of Essex, State of New-Jersey, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property belonging to them, are forbidden by law; a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., No. 663 Broad street, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
U. S. Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. TRIPLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of JOHN H. TRIPLER, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 20th day of February, A. D., 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of REUBEN W. HOWES and CHARLES A. MACY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,461.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held on the 20th (twentieth) day of February, 1874, at 12 (twelve) o'clock, noon, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, for the purposes specified in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system in bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, 31st January, 1874.
J. NELSON TAPPAN, Assignee,
No. 64 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH A. DUNBAR and SPENCER D. JACKSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Joseph A. Dunbar and Spencer D. Jackson, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1874.
ja26-1aw3wM* ROBERT GIBSON, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAVAN B. SALISBURY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 4th day of February, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Javan B. Salisbury, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1873, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. OMRI A. DODGE, Assignee.
f9-1aw3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WALTER SCOTT and LOUIS P. COHEN, bankrupts.—No. 4,536.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, through Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co., Nos. 112 and 114 Duane st., on Feb. 19, 1874, the entire stock of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of oil-cloths, carpets, rugs, wall papers, shades, fixtures, &c., &c.—Dated Feb. 6, 1874. ROBERT J. HOGUET,
Assignee in Bankruptcy of Walter Scott & Co., Bankrupts, No. 112 and 114 Duane st.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of CHARLES F. BOWERS, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
f2-1aw3wM* No. 782 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MANAGERS OF THE COLORED HOME, 65th st., corner 1st av., deem it their duty to caution the public against persons going about soliciting aid for this institution, as they have not authorized any one for that purpose. All donations should be sent directly to Mrs. S. B. Colgate, Treasurer, No. 22 East 23d st., or may be handed to any of the Managers. By order. E. F. N. MONELL, Secretary.
JAN. 31, 1874.

PERSONS DESIRING THE SERVICES OF A private detective on reasonable terms, may address FIDELITY, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NILSSON.

RETURN OF THE

STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA CO.

The public are respectfully informed that the Strakosch Grand Italian Opera Company, which has met with the most unprecedented success in the Western cities and Boston, will return to New-York and give Eighteen (18) Grand Opera Nights and Six (6) Matinées, commencing

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 20, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

On this occasion Mme. Christine Nilsson will make her farewell appearances in America prior to her return to London, where she is engaged to appear at Her Majesty's Opera, Drury Lane. In the course of this season Mme. Christine Nilsson will appear as ELSA, in Richard Wagner's LOHENGRIN.

The company comprises the following Eminent Artists:
MME. CHRISTINE NILSSON,
MLLE. TORRIANI, MLLE. MARESI,
MISS A. L. CARY,
SIGNOR CAMPANINI, M. CAPOUL,
M. MAUREL, SIGNOR DEL PUENTE,
SIGNOR NANNETTI, SIGNOR SCOLARA.
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor........SIGNOR E. MUZIO
Assistant Conductor........MR. S. BEHRENS

The sale of boxes and seats for the season of eighteen nights will commence on Friday, Feb. 13, at 9 A. M., at the Box Office of the Academy of Music.

THEATRE COMIQUE,

514
BROADWAY.
MR. JOSH HART---Sole Proprietor,
Second week of
MISS NULLY PIERIS.
First week of the character vocalist,
MISS ELLA WESNER.
First week of
MR. E. EDDY.

Mr. Eddy will appear in the drama, The Rag-Picker. Reappearance of Miss Kitty O'Neil and Mr. John Wild. Second week of the Foy Sisters, and Foley and Wade. Harrigan and Hart in four acts. R. M. Carroll and Sons in new acts, all the mammoth troupe in a new olio. Matinée Wednesday and Saturday.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.

VOKES.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
FUN IN A FOG,
Preceded by a capital farce.
Wednesday and Thursday
THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.
Friday and Saturday
THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.
Last VOKES' MATINEE, SATURDAY at 1:30.

Monday, Feb. 16, an entirely new, romantic American drama, by GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE, entitled LEATHERSTOCKING, founded on Cooper's celebrated romance, THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. AMY STONE.

EVENING AT 8. The accomplished Artiste, AMY STONE, in the military drama of CIGARETTE.

AFTERNOON AT 2. Mr. ROLLIN HOWARD and entire Company in the burlesque of LEAST SIN; Or, THE SLOPEMENT.

Every AFTERNOON and EVENING with above, the following renowned specialty Artists: GRACE MARCO, LECLAIR BROTHERS, FOSTER SISTERS, LA BELLA EMMA, YOUNG ODIN, W. E. ROLLAND, WATSON BROTHERS, &c.

MONDAY, Feb. 16—Mr. JOHN A. STEVENS in his new drama of DANIEL BOONE.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

THE GRAND FANCY-DRESS BALL WILL TAKE PLACE ON THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Admission tickets for one gentleman and two ladies, at the price of $15, can be procured under the usual restrictions by applying to the following gentlemen:
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, No. 19 Union square.
EMIL UNGER, No. 6 Barclay st.
HERMAN UHL, *Staats Zeitung.*
M. MOSENTHAL, No. 387 Broadway.
L. KAEMMERER, No. 36 Walker st.
ADAM BRAUTIGAM, No. 701 Broadway.
H. C. F. KOCH, No. 15 Carmine st.
GEORGE NEMBACH, of Steck & Co., 25 East 14th st.
JACOB WINDMULLER, German Savings Bank.
C. F. L. HOHENTHAL, No. 857 3d av.
THEO. R. HEIDENFELD, No. 179 2d av.
SIG. KAUFFMANN, No. 39 Nassau st.
CHARLES UNGER & CO., No. 46 Exchange place.
J. HONIG, No. 111 Broadway.
L. A. GRASS, No. 136 Chambers st.
E. H. NEYMANN, No. 97 Maiden lane.
C. A. NATTUSIUS, No. 229 Bowery.
WM. STEINWAY, Steinway Hall.
P. ERNENWEIN, No. 148 Nassau st.
Boxes can be obtained at the office of L. A. GRASS, No. 136 Chambers st. E. H. NEYMANN,
for the committee, No. 97 Maiden lane.

SOCIETE
ALSACIENNE-LORRAINE
BALL,
For the benefit of the emigrants
"ALSACIENS-LORRAINS,"
TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 1874,
at
IRVING HALL.

Tickets, admitting a gentleman and ladies, $2, can be had of JOSEPH STRAUSS, President, No. 110 Spring st., and A. D'OUVILLE, Treasurer, No. 717 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av.,
next door to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.

THIS SELECT and POPULAR MUSIC SCHOOL is open DAY and EVENING for private and class instruction in all branches of Music, Harmony, Elocution, Drawing and Painting, and Foreign Languages, by the most eminent professors, at moderate prices.

PUPILS MAY BEGIN at any time, the quarter commencing from date of entrance.

Subscription-books open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

GYMNASTICS AND FENCING.

At Prof. HENRY GEBHARD'S private academies, new classes of gentlemen, ladies' and children, are forming. Address for circulars, No. 64 Madison av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—THE NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, plaintiff, against THE A. & W. SPRAGUE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Amasa Sprague, and William Sprague, Edward Wight, and Philip Tillinghast, Jr., defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirty thousand dollars, with interest from the 31st day of December, 1873; on ten thousand dollars thereof, with interest from Jan. 1, 1874; on ten thousand dollars thereof, and with interest on ten thousand dollars thereof from Jan. 2, 1874, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 5, 1874.
DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

NOTICE.—The complaint in the above action was duly filed on the 10th day of January, 1874, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York in the new Court-house in said City. DAVIES & WORK,
f9-1aw6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York.—JOHN A. WEEKS and GEORGE H. FORSTER, composing the firm of Weeks & Forster, plaintiffs, against GEORGE RUDGE, Jr. defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 58 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nineteen hundred and thirty-nine dollars and thirty-eight cents, ($1,939 38,) with interest from the 23d day of July, 1871, besides the cost of this action.—Dated Oct. 15, 1873.
WEEKS, FORSTER & DE FOREST,
ja12-1aw6wM Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, New and Second-hand, *of* First-class Makers, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City *or* Country, *during this* Financial Crisis, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto *and* Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Etc.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

PERSONAL.

LEFT HIS HOME ON FEB. 4, JOHN STEFFANY, twelve years of age; was last seen on that day in East New-York. Any one returning him to his father, Joseph Steffany, rear of No. 25 Marion st., will receive $20 reward. He is Italian by birth; speaks good English; plays violin. All expenses will be paid.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circular.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager........Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIS WEEK.

66th to 73d

PERFORMANCE.

UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS of the new play,

LED ASTRAY,

By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance. SEATS MAY BE SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

SATURDAY, FEB. 14,
ELEVENTH MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 13,
FIRST BENEFIT
of
Miss ROSE EYTINGE and
SEVENTIETH PERFORMANCE
OF LED ASTRAY.

Characters by Misses ROSE EYTINGE, KATE CLAXTON, EMILY MESTAYER, ELIZA WEATHERBY, Mrs. MARIE WILKINS, KATE HOLLAND, Messrs. C. R. THORNE, Jr., McKEE RANKIN, STUART ROBSON, H. W. MONTGOMERY, CLAUDE BURROUGHS, W. H. WILDER, and W. S. QUIGLEY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the ENGAGEMENT OF Mrs. J. B. BOOTH.
UNANIMOUS APPROVAL OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC
of ADOLPHE BELOT'S New Play of ELENE!
Which will be repeated every night this week.
ELENE........Mrs. J. B. BOOTH
In the personation of this character Mrs. J. B. Booth has achieved a
TRULY GREAT AND ARTISTIC SUCCESS.
EVERY MEMBER IN THE CAST.
NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY, MUSIC, PROPERTIES, AND APPOINTMENTS.
SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 1:30,
LAST MATINEE PERFORMANCE BUT ONE OF ELENE!
ELENE........Mrs. J. B. BOOTH
Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1874,
Mme. FANNY JANAUSCHECK will make her first appearance at this theatre.
Seats secured in advance at the theatre and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL. MONDAY.

GRAND CHARITY CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SUFFERING POOR OF NEW-YORK.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 8 o'clock.
ARRANGED BY MRS. EDWARD KNOX,
(Née Florence Rice,) and other distinguished ladies, on which occasion the following eminent artists have generously volunteered their aid:
Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE........Soprano
Mme. ANNA MARTINEZ........Soprano
Mrs. EDWARD KNOX........Contralto
Miss L. LUCKHARDT........Solo Pianiste
Mr. FRITSCH........Tenor
Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK........Baritone
M. LEON DE VAY........Violinist
Mr. A. H. PEASE........Pianist
Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN........Organist
Directors and Accompanist,
Mr. GEO. W. COLBY and Signor FLORIO.
Tickets of admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra, obtainable at Schirmer's, No. 701, and at the General Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway; Pond's, No. 39 Union square; the ladies of the Benevolent Association, and at the hall.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st.
THE DI CESNOLA COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES FROM CYPRUS.
Galleries of ANCIENT AND MODERN PICTURES.

The "LOAN EXHIBITION" of works of art, comprising the rare collection of engravings and etchings lent by James L. Claghorn, Esq., of Philadelphia, ancient carvings, enamels, bronzes, porcelain, faïence, &c., &c.

Open daily from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY evenings from 7 until 10.

Admission 25 cents. Mondays free.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS
IN
WATER-COLORS,
OPEN DAY AND EVENING AT THE
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
CORNER 4TH AV. AND 23D ST.,
WILL CLOSE FEB. 28, 1874.

GRAND CONCERT,
Robinson Hall, East 16th st., near Broadway,
THIS EVENING, FEB. 9, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Mrs. GULAGER, soprano; Mrs. GENEVIEVE HOYT, soprano; Miss ADDIE RANDALL, contralto; Miss M. E. TOBDT, violiniste; Mr. C. A. McPHERSON, tenor; Mr. EDWARD GILBERT, baritone; Mr. REINHOLD L. HERMAN, conductor.

Tickets, $1 50; for sale at the door.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Ninth Lecture, Mercantile Library Course,
ASSOCIATION HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 9.
Subject—"Street Life in Europe."
Tickets at the Library, No. 114 Broadway, and the Hall.

GILMORE'S 22D REGIMENT BAND.
GRAND CONCERT
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 9, 1874,
ARMORY, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
See programme in yesterday's papers.

LAST GRAND CONCERT OF THE SEASON AT the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, corner 2d av., on Monday evening, Feb. 9, at 8 o'clock: Mrs. Josie Johnson, Miss Lizzie R. Fitz, Mr. C. H. Locke, Mr. David Stanton, and others, will appear, assisted by the choir of the church. Tickets may be had at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s, No. 713 Broadway, or at the church door. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

LECTURES.

REV. G. B. PORTEOUS, D. D.,
of London,
will lecture on
ENGLISH, SCOTCH, AND AMERICAN WIT,
at
EAST-SIDE HALL,
86th st. and 3d av.,
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY
LECTURES.

Tourists course in preparation for European travel. Natural History, Art, Geology, Physiology, and Literary Lectures daily at 3:30 P. M., at No. 18 Cooper Union, commencing Feb. 9. ADRIAN J. EBELL, Director.

DR. FELIX ADLER'S FOURTH LECTURE will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 8 P. M., at Lyric Hall, 6th av., near 42d st. Subject: "The Life of Buddha." Admission, 50 cents. Tickets at B. Westerman & Co.'s, and at the door.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL PROCURED

For merchants, manufacturers, and others. Mining interests negotiated. Real estate exchanged for business. Persons with capital, seeking business, advised of approved opportunities. References: C. B. Camp & Co., cotton, Pearl st.; Baldwin, Sexton & Peterson, jewelers, Bond st. GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO.,
Financial and Business Agents, No. 98 Broadway.

$4,000.—WANTED, A BUSINESS MAN AS partner in a legitimate, safe, and profitable manufacturing business; an opportunity to realize from $4,000 to $5,000 per annum, as will be shown upon an interview; references exchanged. Address B. L. & Co., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENERAL OR SPECIAL PARTNER with $25,000 or $50,000, to continue an established grocery business. Present parties in interest will contribute $50,000 capital. Answers only noticed giving name and address, which will be regarded confidentially. Address H. A., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

PARTIES HAVING AN IMPROVED WATER-power near this City, are desirous of finding some object of profitable manufacture. Any one having such may form a valuable connection by addressing Box No. 2,187, New-York Post Office, specifying its character and inducements.

A LADY WOULD JOIN A PARTY IN TAKING a furnished house for Summer boarders, dividing expenses and profits; would prefer one established. Address P. A. C., Station C.

ANY ONE WISHING TO ENGAGE IN BUSIness where they can save the rent of a magnificent corner store free, can be accommodated by calling at No. 991 6th av.

LADY PATENTEE DESIRES A PARTNER, with capital, to manufacture and introduce a lucrative patent; best references given as to its value and popularity. Address PATENT, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.
Address Box No. 625 Post Office,
Binghamton, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Normal Schools, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Feb. 16, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the Desks, Seats, and other furniture required for the new school building on Lexington av., between 68th and 69th sts.

Also, at the same time and place, sealed proposals will be received for the steam-heating apparatus, for said school building.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.
JAMES W. FARR,
J. CROSBY BROWN,
ALBERT KLAMROTH,
E. W. TOWNSEND,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
Committee on Normal Schools.
Dated New-York, Jan. 30, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING FOUR CHEMICAL FIRE ENGINES.

Sealed proposals for building FOUR CHEMICAL FIRE ENGINES for the extinguishment of fires by the application of water charged with carbonic acid gas, will be received at the head-quarters of the Fire Department until 12 o'clock noon of THURSDAY, Feb. 12, 1874.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 8.
Corner 23d st. and 8th av.
PRICES: Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 50c. and $1 extra; family circle, 30c.

A FAMILY MATINEE is given at this establishment every SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

EVERY NIGHT AND AT THE MATINEE

An entirely new entertainment, selected with the view of satisfying the growing taste for bright, crisp, amusing, and kaleidoscopic performances, and at the same time irreproachable in character. The new entertainment will be in all respects what its name implies,

A
ROUND
OF
PLEASURE.

Mr. G. L. FOX, the Master Droll of the age, will appear in two new characters,
Tobias Shortcut in
JACK HARKAWAY AT SEA,
and Master Bobby Bobbs, the big boy, in the comic pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY AT SCHOOL!

The specialty features of the new order of entertainment

Will embrace acts by the great artists:
THE MARTENS FAMILY, WILSON BROTHERS,
KING SARBRO, RIGL SISTERS,
J. MORRIS, R. STANWOOD,
J. W. McANDREWS, &c., &c.,
the whole forming an attraction of singular extent and excellence, and permitting the best class of play-goers a pleasant and untainted
TEN MINUTES WITH EVERY KNOWN AMUSEMENT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
28th st., next to Broadway.

Curtain rises at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 11. Box-sheet open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M. Seats may always be secured a week in advance.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY........Proprietor and Manager

LAST NIGHTS OF FOLLINE.

To-night, LAST NIGHT but ten of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S brilliant comedy of modern fortunes and frailties, entitled FOLLINE.

Characters by Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Davidge, Mr. James, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Whiting, Mr. Conway, Mr. Fawcett, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Davenport, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Jewett, and Miss Varian.

LAST FOLLINE MATINEE,
SATURDAY NEXT AT 1:30.

⁂ Saturday evening, Feb. 21, for the first time in New-York, Shakespeare's rare and fanciful comedy of LOVE'S LABOR LOST.

⁂ Also, in preparation for early production, the reigning London sensation now running at the Haymarket Theatre, entitled
CHARITY.

And Alexandre Dumas' brilliant Parisian Comedy, now playing at the Gymnase Theatre, entitled
MONSIEUR ALPHONSE.

Mr. Daly having secured the sole right for the two latter plays for this City.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30. Commences at 8 o'clock.
16TH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
ALSO, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Will be presented Lord Lytton's great comedy of
MONEY.
ALFRED EVELYN........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
ELABORATE REVIVALS
AND
NOVELTIES
are for the present unavoidably postponed in consequence of the
UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND
for seats to witness Lord Lytton's great comedy.
The box-book will therefore be open THREE WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

VAUDEVILLE, NOVELTY, AND OPERA. THE WORLD WONDERS HOW WE DO IT, BUT WE DO. LARGEST AND FINEST EXHIBITION IN THE WORLD for the price. The chosen home of Mirth, Novelty and Variety.

Astounding Novelties. McAndrews. The peerless BONNIE RUNNELS Dutch Comique, JOHN MORRIS. The Protean HARRY STANWOOD. The star MARTHA WREN. ANGIE SCHOTT.

Last nights of Holman Opera Troupe. Beautiful opera of the Bohemian Girl, Mon., Tues., and Wednesday, and Matinee.

Appalling Wonders. HAWLEY & MIACO. The fearful ALA. The miracle, SADI D'JALMA. The mysterious JAMES COLLINS. The inimitable ALICE SOMERS. EMMA WALLACE.

La Sonnambula, Thursday, Friday, and Sat. and Matinee. Delehanty and Hengler. All in new acts, new costumes, new sketches. Every evening, and family matinées Wednesday and Saturday. Admission—Family circle, 30c.; orchestra and balcony, 50c.; reserved seats, $1.

THE COLOSSEUM,
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
Paris by Night.
PARIS BY MOONLIGHT,
With Gaslight and Starlight Effects,
EVERY AFTERNOON FROM 1 TO 5,
EVERY EVENING FROM 7 TO 10,
with the varied attraction of the Polytechnic Promenade and the entertainments of the Lecturium. Admission to the whole $1, and no extras.
Paris by Night.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

A MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE SUFFERing poor of this City will be held under the auspices of the Young Friends' Aid Association, in the parlor of the Friends' Meeting-house, on 27th st., near 6th av., Second Month, (February,) 10th, at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

ASSOCIATION HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 13,
Lecture on
"Light and Color"
By Henry A. Mott, Jr., E. M. Ph. B.
Mr. Mott will be introduced by Prof. Chandler.
Admission, $1.
Doors open at 7:30 o'clock. Lecture commences at 8.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE. — THE ANNUAL election for Trustees, Directors, and committees of the American Institute for the ensuing year will be held at the rooms of the Institute in the COOPER BUILDING, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of February, 1874. The polls will be opened at 3 o'clock and closed at 8 o'clock P. M. F. A. P. BARNARD, President.
JOHN S. GAVIT, Recording Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.
Second term begins Feb. 1.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.,
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

HOLLIDAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 1,277 Broadway.
A High School for Boys. Apply for circular.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—The next session of this well-known institution will open Feb. 2. A few vacancies to fill.
Rev. AUGUSTUS SEWARD, D. D., President.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

HALF YEAR COMMENCES AND NEW classes are formed at Claverack College and Hudson River Inst. Feb. 2. 20 instructors. Military drill for gentlemen and Dio Lewis' gymnastics for ladies. Drill hall 80x60. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Claverack, Col. Co., N. Y.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY,—CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 18. Safe and pleasant home. Superior advantages in Science, Language, Painting, and Music. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass.
Long and most favorably known. Next term begins Feb. 16, 1874. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—THERE IS one vacancy in this institution, which may be filled by the 1st of February. For information apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE. JAN. 26, 1874.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT, NO. 7 EAST 42D ST., has formed classes for ladies wishing to avail themselves of the advantages of the International Academy for travel and study in Europe.

YOUNG MEN WISHING PRIVATE INSTRUCTION in book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, to fit for special positions, should attend Paine's College, No. 62 Bowery, or No. 128 Broadway.

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S. KLABER & CO.'S STEAM MARBLE Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.—Marble and marbleized Mantels, Wainscotings, Furniture Slabs, Counters, &c. [illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE QUICK-TRANSIT PROBLEM.

THE PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE WEST-SIDE ELEVATED LINE—WHAT THE COMPANY WANTS—THE UNSELFISHNESS OF PROPERTY-OWNERS.

The question of rapid transit has never been so busily agitated in New-York as at the present time, both in the halls of legislation and in the press, and the consequence is that there seems to be a time approaching when the much-needed solution of the problem will be achieved. Among the numerous bills now before the Legislature is one to extend the route and franchise of what is generally known as the Greenwich street or West-side Elevated Railway, but which is styled in this proposed enactment the New-York Elevated Railway. As originally drawn the bill contemplated an extension of the line from its present terminus at the foot of Greenwich street, across Whitehall street, and up the east side of the City, east of the easterly lines of Broadway and Fourth avenue, to the Harlem River; thence across the upper end of the island to connect with the route of the company, as at present existing under their franchise, on Ninth avenue. Also to give to the corporation the right to "tap" Broadway at intervals by short branches extending from their main lines. Had the bill ever become a law it would have given the company the power to build a "gridiron" road, which would substantially have been a cross-town as well as a lateral rapid-transit line on each side of the City and with its extreme northerly and southerly unions of the two parallel lines, it would have comprised also a "belt" railroad system. It threatened the City with the clutch of a devil-fish, with iron tentacles stretched in every direction. A strong feeling of resistance was manifested against such a comprehensive scheme, especially by some of the other City railroad companies, and as a consequence it has been decided to very materially change the original proposition by omitting entirely the east-side portion of the project. As modified by the projectors, the bill will ask the right to extend the line to the South Ferry; to "tap" Broadway at intervals of, say a third of a mile through some of the least important transverse streets; also, to reach the Grand Central Depot by a line from Ninth avenue thereto through some route between Thirty-eighth and Forty-second streets; also, the right to reach Central Park by three branches from the main line on Ninth avenue, at points to be determined by Commissioners. The new portions of the road will be constructed substantially upon the principle of that adopted for the Greenwich street section, but with much improvement in the plan of construction and operation. Instead of having but two arms to the supporting columns each column will have four arms, of greater strength and springing lower down on the pillows, as in the addition already built from Twenty-ninth to Thirty-fourth street. The dummy engines will also consume their smoke, and will be screened so as not to throw dust or cinders.

A TIMES reporter has recently called on quite a number of persons residing in Greenwich street to ascertain whether they were subject to much annoyance by the passing of trains on the line, and found that the complaints were less numerous than might be supposed. Some of the property-owners complained that the value of their property had been depreciated by the railroad, but, as was stated by many others, the property-owners are bound to complain whenever it is proposed to run a rapid-transit elevated line through their streets. Every property-owner in New-York would like to see plenty of rapid-transit lines in operation so long as they run through his neighbor's property, but they must not come near his own, although in many localities the property would be largely benefited by it. It is, therefore, the opinion of everybody that if rapid transit is to be secured at all somebody's interests must be sacrificed to some extent. This idea will be best illustrated by the fact that the reporter called upon three or four gentlemen who were at one time very active in opposing the proposed Gilbert Elevated Railway. They had nothing particular to say, however, as to the New-York Elevated Railroad Company. So far as they were concerned the company might go on and build its road on the original draft of route suggested in the bill—because, by looking over it, it did not propose to run upon the streets in which their property was located. One of them, and a lawyer, too, stated that he only joined the Anti-Gilbert Association because they wanted to run through Fifty-third street, where he resided, and since that intention had been frustrated he had not paid much attention to the subject. He was quite willing that the road should be run through Fifty-second or Fifty-fourth street, or both, if that company or any other company wanted to do so; and thought "it would be a capital thing if rapid transit were an accomplished fact; but they ought not to want to run their road through Fifty-third street." He stated also that at that very time they (the Fifty-third street people) had raised a fund amounting to $7,000 "to buy the Gilbert people off," and that it was their intention to raise a considerably larger sum in all if it appeared that the Gilbert party were about to succeed. But they failed, and the money was not wanted.

PROPOSED REDUCTION IN TAXATION.

COMMUNICATIONS OF THE MAYOR AND CONTROLLER TO THE LEGISLATURE.

The following communications of the Mayor and Controller, relative to the reductions of the estimates for the support of the City and County Government during the year 1874, have been forwarded to Albany, and will be presented to the Legislature this week. The suggestions made by the Controller for accomplishing a reduction of taxation are embodied in two accompanying bills, one of which relates to the City and the other to the County estimates:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1874.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:

I have the honor to transmit herewith two bills in relation to the estimates and appropriations for the support of the Government of the City and County of New-York, together with a communication from the Controller of the City respecting the same.

I recommend their passage. The interests of the City require that they be acted upon at the earliest practical period.

With great respect,
W. F. HAVEMEYER,
Mayor of the City of New-York.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 24, 1874.

To Hon. William F. Havemeyer, Mayor:

SIR: The Board of Estimate and Apportionment in December last, acting under the statute, made the appropriations for the year 1874.

Included in these appropriations were certain amounts which the board was compelled, by the terms of the law, to insert. These, with the additional burdens thrown upon the tax-payers by the increase of the State taxes, by the increase of the amount of the interest on the public debt, by the increased expenses occasioned by the annexation of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and by the addition of certain sums to be paid out of taxation, which heretofore have been provided for by bonds, will require a tax rate for 1874 of $3 40. Taxation to this extent will be too great a burden.

I have heretofore informed you that it can and ought to be reduced. In order to accomplish it further legislation is necessary, and I have prepared, and submit herewith, two acts, authorizing the Board of Apportionment to revise and redetermine the appropriation for the year 1874.

Should the Legislature promptly pass the requisite laws, the impending burden of taxes for 1874 can be reduced. If, however, a third or a quarter of the year is suffered to elapse before the Board of Apportionment is authorized to act, its power to reduce the expenditures will be proportionately lessened.

If, on examination, you approve these acts herewith submitted, I shall be much obliged if you will transmit them to the Legislature, with such comment as you may deem proper.

With very great respect,
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

PROBABLE MURDER IN JERSEY CITY—AFFRAY BETWEEN BUTCHERS.

The new abattoir at Harsimus Cove, Jersey City, was yesterday the scene of an affray between two butchers, which will probably result in the death of one of them. It seems that the two parties to the affray, Patrick Carmody and Henry Sharp, were engaged in the hog-pen at about 11 o'clock in the morning, when a dispute arose between them about a chain which they used in the course of their business. Both men became very much excited, and Carmody finally seized a club about the size of those used by the Police, and dealt Sharp a terrible blow on the head. Sharp fell unconscious to the ground, and was afterward removed to the Hospital. His skull is thought to have been fractured and but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery. The matter was brought to the notice of County Physician Buck. He ordered Coroner Reinhardt to arrest the man. The Coroner proceeded to the abattoir and inquired of a crowd of butchers whom he met, for the man. Carmody, who happened to be in the crowd at the time, attempted to escape, but was pursued and captured. He was somewhat under the influence of liquor and said that he did not intend to hurt the man. He was committed to jail to await the result of Sharp's injuries.

TOM BOWLING NOT TO RUN AT THE JEROME PARK RACES.

The lovers of racing will learn with regret that the famous three-year old of last year, Tom Bowling, whose achievements created such a furor among sportsmen the past season, will not appear as a competitor in any of the stakes to be run for at the ensuing Spring meeting of the Jerome Park Association. The reason is that his owner, Mr. McGrath, refused to allow of any [illegible] placed upon the horse as a penalty [illegible] last year, as was proposed to be done. Mr. McGrath says he is willing to run his horse on his merits against any horse in the country, but he will not consent to have the animal, as it were, punished for his previous successes.

ANOTHER INVESTIGATION.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT TO BE INQUIRED INTO.

The official acts of the Board of Fire Commissioners of 1870 and 1871-72, it is understood, are at present undergoing a thorough investigation, and for several days past Mr. Henry Taintor, Examiner of the Controller's office, and assistants have been engaged in overhauling the books and comparing the vouchers of the old board with the accounts of the Finance Department and the books of Mr. Savage, the book-keeper of the Fire Department. The investigation, it is stated, is made with a view to discover whether any irregularities were committed or frauds perpetrated by the old board, three members of which it is known went into office when the "Ring" had full sway in New-York City. The exact status and purport of the charges made against the Ex-Commissioners is not known, but by some it is alleged as a cause of the investigation that during a part of its administration of the Fire Department the Ex-Commissioners were guilty of fraud in the distribution of the funds of the Department. A reporter of THE TIMES called upon Controller Green in relation to the matter, but that official, while admitting that some kind of an investigation was being had into the affairs of the Ex-Board of Commissioners, said that he preferred at present to give no further information on the subject. Mr. Taintor was also visited, but was likewise reticent, and would say nothing. Gen. Alexander Shaler, who was a member of the board under the old régime, said yesterday that he was probably the only member of that board who was aware that any investigation into its books, accounts, &c., was in progress. He had not, however, felt sufficient interest in the matter to inquire what the purport of the investigation was. He was not aware that any frauds had been committed by the board while he was a member, and if there had been he hoped Mr. Taintor and his assistants would unearth them. Gen. Shaler said that himself and Ex-Commissioner James Galway, as Republicans, were in the minority, and that Ex-Commissioners Hitchman, Blair, and Hennessey could have controlled matters if they liked, but he did not believe these gentlemen had been guilty of using their positions for corrupt purposes. Ex-Commissioner Hennessey was Treasurer, and invariably issued checks in payment of salaries and bills after such claims were passed upon by the board. Gen. Shaler also said that he was perfectly willing for a most thorough and searching investigation to be made into the conduct of the board while he was a member. A reporter of THE TIMES also called upon Ex-Commissioner Hennessey at his residence, No. 117 East Eighteenth street, and that gentleman seemed perfectly willing to say all he knew about the investigation and the management of the affairs of the old board. He said he was not aware that any inquiry of the kind was being made until informed by a gentleman on Saturday evening. He thought the proceeding was a very foolish one, and was only intended to mislead somebody. Mr. Hennessey said that while he was Treasurer of the board every dollar paid out was done by the check system. To-day, said Mr. Hennessey, the cancelled checks for every dollar drawn, together with the voucher on which they were paid, are in Fireman's Hall. He added that he was perfectly willing that Mr. Green or anybody else should examine into his accounts while Treasurer of the board. He was sure that the board of which he was a member had administered its affairs impartially and honestly, and if any branch of the City Government was entitled to credit, that branch was the former Board of Fire Commissioners.

Other members of the board, at whose houses the reporter called, were not at home.

RAILROAD MATTERS IN NEW-JERSEY.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad Company have elected the following-named gentlemen a Board of Directors: Ashbel Welsh, George B. Roberts, Josiah Bacon, Strickland Kneass, John M. Kennedy, A. J. Derbyshire, Charles Setgreaves, Louis Perrine, and Charles Bartles. Ashbel Welsh was subsequently elected President, and Hugh B. Ely Secretary and Treasurer.

The following gentlemen have been elected Directors of the Flemington Railroad and Transportation Company: Ashbel Welsh, Charles Bailles, William P. Emery, Alexander Wurtz, John C. Hopewell, Robert F. Stockton, Benjamin Fish, Thomas B. Fidler, and Samuel Lilly. Of this road, also, Ashbel Welsh was elected President, and Hugh B. Ely Secretary. Work has been resumed on the Easton and Amboy Railroad, and will be pushed vigorously forward.

Arrangements have been made for the transportation, after to-day, over the New-Jersey and Midland, of all the freight of the New-York and Oswego Midland; and all the freight of the New-Jersey Midland eastward bound is to be taken over the river on the Pennsylvania Railroad freight-car barges.

The Mercer and Somerset Railroad was formally opened on Friday last by an excursion of the officers and some invited guests from Millstone to Trenton. The road was then transferred to the operating department.

TEMPERANCE PRAYER MEETING ANNIVERSARY.

The first anniversary of the New-York Union Temperance Prayer-meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Strangers. A. T. McMullen presided. After a prayer and a hymn, the Chairman introduced Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, who delivered the address of welcome. Mr. McMullen reported the work of the society for the year. The society had held fifty-three meetings during the past year, at which 3,366 persons had attended, and 4,446 signed the pledge. Situations had been procured for 127 persons, and it had otherwise assisted seven persons. The receipts had been $399, and the expenses $388. Addresses were then delivered by Rev. Dr. Deems, Hon. Judge Flanders, Rev. E. S. Smitzer, and others.

LECTURES AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

Wendell Phillips lectures to-night at Association Hall in the Mercantile Library course. "Street Life in Europe" is the subject announced.

At the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, corner of Second avenue, the Winter's course of entertainments closes under the conduct of Mr. J. N. King, the organist and musical director of the church.

Richard O'Gorman lectures on "Edmund Burke" at the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening, for the benefit of the library of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.

"Light and Color" forms the subject of a lecture by Henry A. Mott, Jr., at Association Hall on Friday evening.

The third band concert of the Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will take place at the armory on Saturday evening.

Dr. Felix Adler lectures to-night at Lyric Hall on the "Life of Buddha."

FIRE IN RIVINGTON STREET.

A fire broke out at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the basement of the six-story building No. 114 Rivington street, which is occupied by Bernard Behrisch as a manufactory of paper-hangings. The fire, which is supposed to have originated in the boiler room, spread with great rapidity, and although the firemen were quickly on the spot, the flames could not be subdued until a second alarm had brought to the scene of the conflagration a reinforcement of steamers and firemen. The loss of Mr. Behrisch on stock and machinery is estimated at $5,000, and is fully covered by insurance. The building, which is owned by a Mr. Eversly, of Brooklyn, was damaged to the extent of $2,000, and is also fully insured.

STABBING AFFRAY IN MULBERRY STREET.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning John Gillen, aged twenty-two, of No. 104 Bayard street, and Michael Gillespie aged thirty-two, of No. 116 Mott street both of whom were intoxicated, quarreled in front of No. 62 Mulberry street, and, during the fracas which ensued, Gillen stabbed Gillespie in the left breast with a pocket-knife, inflicting a severe wound. Gillespie was taken to the Park Hospital, and Gillen was arrested. He was subsequently arraigned before Justice Morgan at the Tombs Police Court, and committed to prison to await the result of the injuries.

THE TROUBLES OF A REGIMENT.

A meeting of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Ninety-sixth Regiment was held at the Walhall, in Orchard street, yesterday, and resolutions were passed protesting against the general order of Gen. Shaler that was lately posted up at the Centre Market Armory, characterizing the regiment as mutineers on account of the Centre Market Armory occupation. It was urged that the action of the regiment in the matter was in accordance with the orders of the commander and officers of the regiment.

A QUESTION AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As your paper is the medium of arresting grievances, permit me, as a subscriber to it from the first week of its publication, to call your attention to a very serious annoyance on the east side of the City, arising from some very offensive matter that is permitted to flow into the sewers, the stench from the wash-basins, &c., fills the house with a most disagreeable and offensive smell which is very injurious to health. Cannot something be done to remove it?

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 6, 1874.

THE STREET-CLEANING JOB.

MORE FACTS AND FIGURES.

HOW THE CITY SPENDS NEEDLESSLY $350,000 A YEAR, AND LOSES $70,000 IN PICKINGS—AN UP-TOWN FILLING-IN CONTRACT—WHAT AN OLD STREET-CLEANER KNOWS.

The Street-cleaning Bureau of this City, according to the official report of Controller Green showing the receipts and disbursements of the public Treasury for the month of January, 1874, expended $110,833 33. It is well that the public should be informed of this fact from some source, for they would never have deemed it probable by the appearance of the streets during that eventful month of the New Year. Were it not for this exhibit by the Controller it might reasonably have been supposed that the bureau had gone out of existence. The appropriation for the current year for street-cleaning purposes is $1,000,000, but at the rate of expenditure for January the appropriation will be nowhere; for the total cost would be $1,333,000, which is almost three times the cost of doing the work under the old private contracts with Judge Whiting, Brown, Devoe & Knapp, and John L. Brown.

A day or two since a reporter of THE TIMES called on a gentleman who has been officially connected with all the street-cleaning contracts or systems of this City for the past ten years. There is no liability to exaggeration in stating that he knows as much as, if not more than, any other man in the City of New-York in reference to the actual work, economies, and necessary expenses of cleaning the public thoroughfares, for he is a civil engineer by profession, and has the further advantage of about nine years' practical experience in this work. He was engaged under the three contracts above mentioned, as well as under the present Police Department system, and will doubtless be an important witness at the legislative investigation which is to be commenced this week.

From information obtained from this gentleman it appears, as a statement of actual experience and of facts recorded in figures, that the price awarded to John L. Brown by the City for cleaning the streets was $496,000 per annum. Under that agreement Brown remitted to the City the sum of $20,000 per annum for the manure gathered from the streets, so that the contract cost the City, in fact, but $476,000 per annum, or a considerable sum less than $500,000. Whether Brown kept the streets as clean as he ought to have done is not in question here; but it is a matter of which every citizen can bear testimony for himself that the streets are not in any better condition now than they were when Brown had the contract. Brown's contract was closed in May, 1872, or, rather, he was so badgered by the politicians who desired to get the job out of his hands to make a political power of it, as well as to expend more than double the amount of money, that he sold the contract to the City. Every possible impediment was thrown in his way, and he was glad to get out of the predicament into which they forced him. At that time, as now, the work within the scope of the contract was the carrying away of all ashes and garbage, and the scraping and sweeping of every street in the City at least twice a week. Broadway was required to be swept every night; Fifth avenue, three times a week; Wall street, Park row, Chatham street, Third avenue, and other leading thoroughfares, at least three times a week, and so on. The ashes and garbage were to be removed from the front of every house daily, except Sundays. In the performance of this labor, Brown expended, actually, a fraction over $200,000 per annum in the collection of the ashes and garbage. Out of the remaining sum of $276,000 he had to sweep the streets of the whole City and make his profits, saving such profits as he was enabled to derive from the exercise of economy in the assorting of refuse and so forth. It is true that the City was not as large then as it is at present, but it has not grown vastly in population or the number of dwellings within the past two years. The area to be cleaned was precisely the same until after the annexation of the two new upper wards. With reference to these it may be stated that the Bureau of Street-cleaning first assumed duty in them some time during last month—the $110,833 month—and that the item alluded to is paraded as "expenses of street-cleaning under Police Department, *including Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.*" The area of new streets paved during the past two years in the upper part of the City is comparatively small, so that the entire contract service required of the present bureau is not more than one-twelfth greater, including removal of ashes and garbage, than it was under Brown's contract. Brown, however, was compelled to rely to a very great extent upon his economy in utilizing garbage, bottles, bones, rags, iron, old tin, paper, &c., and though his method was not as thorough in this respect as it might have been, he derived nearly $500 per month from the sale of the three items of bottles, bones, and rags. The garbage is capable of being wholly utilized in the manufacture of fertilizers, provided it be separated from the ashes. With proper care this may be readily done, and would prove a considerable source of revenue, either to the City under the existing system or to the contractors where the work is allotted to private parties. It could be done by sifting the garbage before discharging it on board the scows at the dumping-grounds, or by the passage of an ordinance or resolution requiring householders or families to keep their ashes and garbage in separate vessels. The latter provision would certainly not be a very great hardship where public economy was involved. Adding, therefore, one-fourth of the sum expended by Brown in the collection of ashes and garbage would give, say, $250,000 for the accomplishment of that work at present, and this would be a reasonable allowance for the actual ratio of increase in population. To be reasonably liberal with the Street-cleaning Bureau, allow them also $100,000 per year, over and above the sum out of which Brown had to clean the streets, *and make his profits, as well*, and this would give $376,000 for the latter purpose. From this estimate it will be seen that the entire work should be well done for the money—$626,000—and even those figures do not embrace the sums which might be derived as revenue from the work. These are the estimates of a practical man, who knows more about the work than any of the parties at present in the service of the bureau.

THE REVENUES OF THE JOB.

The City does not appear at present to derive any income whatever from the public scavenger work. The principal streets for the accumulation of manure are Broadway, Fifth avenue, Third, Sixth, and Eighth avenues, Wall street, Canal street, Fourteenth street, Union and Madison squares, and Twenty-third street. All of these thoroughfares are either great traffic roads or popular driving resorts, and the accumulations of manure are quite large. Then the streets named are well paved, and generally kept in good order, and it is a comparatively easy matter to collect the manure, commingled with street mud or dirt. It was from these chiefly that Brown derived the $20,000 per year for manure which he was obliged to remit to the City. The assorted matter, rags, bones, bottles, and metals from the dumps will yield fully $5,000; the garbage separated from the ashes is worth at least as much per cubic yard as street sweepings, say twenty-five cents, which would give $40 per scow-load, and the City would yield one scow-load per day throughout the year of clear garbage fit for fertilizing purposes, equal to about $15,000 per annum. Then comes Mr. Charlick's favorite item of consideration, the "filling-up stuff." Charlick, before he became Police Commissioner, paid John L. Brown twenty-five cents per cubic yard for filling in some of his property at Hunter's Point. So the stuff clearly has a value of $40 per scow-load, as any of the corporation scows will carry 160 cubic yards of street dirt; otherwise, Charlick never could have bought it. After he became Police Commissioner, his opinions underwent a radical change, and the stuff was worthless, but, as a matter of obligation to the City, he was willing to have the stuff dumped on his Hunter's Point property. In fact, he ordered it to be sent there, at public expense. Francis Pidgeon, a perfectly responsible man, offers $30,000 for the filling in of his property directly opposite Charlick's. He would require about 450,000 yards of filling. The City yields between 600,000 and 700,000 cubic yards per annum, so that it will be seen that Pidgeon's proposal, if accepted, could be complied with in less than one year, and that would be $30,000 earned, with a margin of about 200,000 yards to sell to some one else. This gives a total of at least $70,000, which the City might easily derive as a revenue from the Street-cleaning Bureau, and in all the estimates care has been taken not to be excessive.

While referring to this subject of "street filling," it may be as well to make a slight correction in regard to the statement made above, to the effect that Charlick *paid* Brown twenty-five cents a yard for fillings. He didn't pay up in full. The reporter, a day or two ago, saw an account, "Oliver Charlick, Dr. to the Street-cleaning Association," (John L. Brown, *et al.*,) for over 11,000 cubic yards of filling, $2,835. Charlick owes that to Brown to-day.

The gentleman from whom most of the above information is obtained states that the scows in which Brown removed his rubbish were built at a cost of $2,500 each, and that when they were being built Mr. Brown or his confidential agent visited the yard every day to see that the work and materials were all of the proper quality. Brown sold those scows to the Police Department when they forced him out of his contract, but of course some of them are now worn out, and the department had to get some new ones constructed to replace them. They had them built at Greenpoint, probably by some acquaintance of Charlick's, and they cost about $3,100 each, or nearly $600 each more than Brown paid for his. This was a rather stupid piece of business, but the worst part of it remains in the fact that they were inferior in actual value to the amount of $500 each as compared with Brown's scows, in consequence of careless workmanship and poor material employed in their construction. On almost every job of this sort there is always a commission made by somebody, and this is one of the principal causes of the contract work or material being defective. In the same way there is a profit made out of every horse purchased for the department, and where horses are purchased in quantities there is sometimes a chance of getting a good one among them. Of course, in such a case the animal is not turned over to the department, but a poorer one is substituted, and the better one is sold at a profit.

AN UP-TOWN CONTRACT.

Since the cessation of the work of filling in Charlick's lots on Newtown Creek, the dumping dirt has been taken to various parts of the island, but chiefly to Harlem, for the filling of sunken lands in that locality. For some time past large quantities of filling have been furnished to Messrs. Jones & McQuade, a firm of contractors who are engaged in filling up property in the vicinity of Ninety-second street and the East River. It appears that in that neighborhood there is a considerable section of low-lying ground, the property of various individuals. It is what is known as "unimproved" real estate, and was very likely to remain unimproved for some time. At last some of the City authorities shrewdly became aware that these low, swampy grounds were very detrimental to life and health in the neighborhood, and Messrs. Jones & McQuade were contracted with, by the City, to fill these lots up to a proper level at the public expense. They have a political "pull" which is said to be due to the fact that one of the firm is a brother of Ex-Police Justice McQuade, a well-known up-town politician. Jones & McQuade have stipulated to put 275,000 cubic yards of dirt on the property, the specifications requiring that it shall be "clean filling," which implies that it shall be such earth as is usually taken from excavations. A portion of the filling, it is understood, has been actually taken from the excavations on Second and Third avenues, in the vicinity of Landmann's Park, Sixty-fifth street. The contract price which the City has agreed to pay for this filling is about sixty-two or sixty-three cents per cubic yard. A portion of the fillings used has been obtained from the Street-cleaning Bureau at something like twenty-five cents per yard, which, it will be readily appreciated, must be a "very big thing" for the City—selling dirt at twenty-five cents a yard and delivering it, and then paying over sixty cents a yard to buy it back again. The contract will call for something like $175,000 from the City.

Many people are very strongly opposed to property being filled in at all with the street refuse, and argue that it is extremely unhealthy, and that it never makes good bottom. On the score of health it is less detrimental than is generally supposed, for as a rule a large proportion of the filling is composed of ashes, the alkali of which rapidly decomposes any perishable matter contained in the refuse. It has been found by actual experiment that in four to five years all traces of vegetable and animal matter have disappeared, the boot-legs and scraps of leather being among the slowest of the substances in the process of decomposition. Indeed, the piers, wharves, and depots of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, at the south-eastern end of Jersey City, are all built on artificially-filled land, and comprise many acres in extent. On digging down into this matter some few months since it was found that the refuse had become good, clear earth, closely resembling natural soil. This land is entirely composed of street-sweepings and refuse from the City of New-York, which was given to the railroad company on condition that they transported it in their own scows. They still continue to receive it at the same liberal rates, and monopolize nearly, if not quite, the whole of the refuse from all the dumping-grounds along the North River side of the City.

So far as can be learned, no revenue of any kind is turned in to the City Treasury from the Street-cleaning Bureau. Charlick's newly-filled-in property at Hunter's Point, which was described a few days since in THE TIMES, has been turned into a sort of manure depot, to which the manure is conveyed in scows and thence over Charlick's railroad to the farms of Long Island. A certain Mr. Atkins, President of the Long Island Farmers' Association, has been put in charge of the manure depot by Charlick, and instructions were issued, not long since, to the bureau to fill no orders for manure unless they came through Mr. Atkins.

OFFICIAL WRANGLING.

DISAGREEMENTS BETWEEN NEW-JERSEY CORONERS AND COUNTY PHYSICIANS.

A bill recently introduced in the New-Jersey Legislature revives an antagonism which commenced some two years ago in Hudson County, State of New-Jersey. The Coroners are the party on the one hand and the County Physician represents the other side of the question. It appears that prior to May, 1871, the Coroners had entire jurisdiction over cases of sudden and violent death. The County Physician, who, at that time had a salary of $1,200 per annum, was engaged to attend to sickness among the inmates of the county institutions. The expensiveness of this system attracted attention some four years ago. The Coroners, it was alleged, abused the powers with which they were invested. They held inquests, it was stated, in cases where an inquest could accomplish no good, and availed themselves of every possible device to swell to the largest figure the fees which the county was obliged to pay. According to the report of County Collector Kingsland, the Coroners' fees for the year ending May 1, 1869, amounted to $3,741 18, and costs of post-mortem examinations to $1,426. These figures were supposed to be exceedingly large, compared with the costs of the same service in other counties in the State. Between May 1, 1870, and May 1, 1871, the Coroners' fees amounted to $6,880, and the cost post-mortems to $3,744 50, the inquests alone costing more that year than both inquests and post-mortems for the year ending 1869. These matters were brought to the notice of the Legislature in 1871, and that body passed a law giving the County Physician all jurisdiction in cases of sudden and violent death, and depriving the Coroners of any right to interfere except by his order.

It is the duty of the County Physician, whose salary since the passage of the law has been raised to $4,000 per year, to investigate every case of "sudden and violent death," and only in cases in which an investigation will further the ends of justice are inquests ordered. In all others the County Physician gives permits for burial. In a general way the fees of the Coroners have been reduced by a considerable percentage. In addition to this the County Physician makes all post-mortem examinations, without expense to the County, except in cases where the importance of the matter suggests the propriety of his procuring consulting physicians.

The new law defining the rights of the Coroners and County Physicians now covers the three largest districts in the State. The most recent case of conflict between the County Physician and the Coroners came of the discovery of a dead body on the Hackensack Meadows. The Coroners visited the place, and, without notifying the County Physician, removed the body to the Morgue. An inquest was subsequently ordered in the case, but owing, it is urged on the part of the County Physician, to the failure to notify him, all the beneficial results that might have been derived from an immediate examination of the body were lost. The Coroners have transferred the fight to the Legislature. On Friday they procured the introduction of a bill abolishing the office of County Physician in Hudson County, and reinvesting the Coroners with the powers which they held before that official was appointed. Mr. McGill, of Jersey City, introduced the bill at the instance of Coroner Reinhardt, but reserved to himself the right to vote against it.

SPECIAL STUDIES.

In the annual report of the Visiting Committee of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University, submitted through Hon. Richard H. Dana, its Chairman, much space is given to the consideration of courses of study, and the prevailing notion that the purpose of education should be to make men experts in a particular calling as soon as possible, is strongly opposed. This notion, the report says, gave rise to a strong feeling in favor of the physical sciences and the applied mathematics, with a disparagement of moral and speculative science and purely literary culture. These influences were felt at Harvard, and the authorities yielded somewhat to them, but a more comprehensive and exalted opinion respecting the nature of education is now gaining ground. On this matter the report continues: Much has been said in connection with the elective studies about following the bent of the mind. But one of the objects of a university education is to do away with the effect of local and accidental attractions and biases, and by a varied experience and culture to enable a man to learn for himself, and with the aid of others, what is truly his natural bent, and to what pursuit he is best fitted in mind, body, and spirit. It is often not until the last years at college that a student is brought into favorable contact with studies to which he attaches himself ever after with a success never before attained, and a zeal which may be called intuitive. In short, the school, the home, the local influences, do not well prepare a youth to determine what he shall do at college; but the four years in college are the best security that he will choose wisely and well at, or near, their close. It is especially desirable, at a period and in a country where business and material interests press so powerfully, and even liberally-educated men are liable to be dwarfed and narrowed by their influence in after life, that, in a university, those studies should be especially favored to which the spirit of the age is least inclined, and which are supposed to offer the least immediate pecuniary reward, but which tend to the enlargement, elevation, and refinement of the entire being.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The German Quartet Club gave a dramatic and musical entertainment at its rooms, No. 10 Stanton street, last night.

The third annual exhibition of the Palette Art Club will open at the Palette Art Gallery, Madison square, on the 9th of March, and remain open three weeks.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon on board the schooner H. S. Bridges, Capt. P. Landricks, of Pembroke, Me., lying at Pier No. 54 East River, caused by an overheated stove-pipe, and resulted in $75 damage.

A dinner tendered by Mr. J. Vercelli for the benefit of the Italian Emigrant Evening School was partaken of at his restaurant, No. 83 Nassau street, yesterday afternoon by a number of Italian and other gentlemen.

A large audience was in attendance at the regular monthly meeting of the Morning Star Sunday-school, No. 169 West Twenty-sixth street, yesterday afternoon. Interesting addresses were delivered by Paul Du Chaillu, Rev. Dr. McCarter, and others.

The inmates of the thieves' den, No. 2 Clinton place, arrested on Saturday evening, as reported in yesterday's TIMES, were arraigned yesterday before Justice Sherwood, at Jefferson Market Court, and dismissed, no specific charges being preferred against them. Corson, the proprietor of the place, was held in $1,000 bail on a charge of keeping a gambling house.

On Saturday night, while Mr. Benjamin Turner, of No. 321 Madison street, was passing home through Monroe street, he was set upon by four ruffians, knocked down, and then robbed. His cries brought to his aid the officer on duty at that post, and he arrested Thomas Daly, of No. 355 Madison street, who was fully identified by Mr. Turner. The others escaped. Justice Otterbourg, at Essex Market Police Court, held Daly in $1,000 bail for trial.

BROOKLYN.

Yesterday evening John McCarthy, residing at No. 261 Atlantic street, was struck on the head with a hatchet, and seriously wounded, by his wife, during a quarrel which took place between them.

Yesterday evening, as Mr. H. F. Clapp, No. 342 Atlantic avenue, was sleighing in Prospect Park his horse ran away. The sleigh was completely wrecked and the horse badly injured, but Mr. Clapp escaped unhurt.

Anthony Kearney, of No. 361 Hick street, took a dose of laudanum, yesterday, from the effects of which he died soon afterward. Deceased has been for some time past laboring under temporary insanity. The Coroner was notified.

A fire occurred yesterday in the floor of No. 10 Harts alley, occupied by Mrs. Wilson, and before it was extinguished damaged the furniture and building to the extent of $250. The building is owned by J. Guilfoyle and is insured.

Yesterday Mrs. Mary Chadwick, of No. 423 State street, was robbed of $90 by an unknown man, who entered by the front hall door, and extracted the money from a bureau in the back parlor. He made his escape before the robbery was discovered.

STATEN ISLAND.

The East Marion Baptist Church has extended a call to Rev. Mr. Garr, of Turkey, N. J., which he has accepted.

Since the snow-storm the cars on the Staten Island Shore Railroad have been withdrawn, and four-horse sleighs substituted.

The Independent Social Club of New-Brighton village will give their second annual ball, at Library Hall, to-morrow evening.

The name of the Post Office at Greenreade, in Queens County, has been changed to Glenwood, and Geo. Downing has been appointed Postmaster. At Corona, Queens County, A. Boch has been appointed Postmaster.

The Common Council of Long Island City have unanimously agreed to the draft of a bill to be acted upon by the Legislature, authorizing the city to sell any portion of the lands purchased by the Water Board in procuring sources of water supply. This looks to the disposal of a part of the real estate already secured, and which is not deemed necessary for the purposes of the Water Board, an advantageous price having already been offered for it.

NEW-JERSEY.

Patrick Lavalle was arrested in Newark for robbing his room-mate, John Jay, of $16 50.

The trial of Joseph W. Freeman for the murder of his mother will begin in the Hudson County Oyer and Terminer to-morrow, Judge Bedle presiding.

At about midnight on Saturday night a fire broke out in Myers' butcher-shop, on St. Paul's avenue, Jersey City, and damaged the building to the extent of $800.

Mrs. Otto Schwable, of No. 422 Halsey street, fell upon the pavement when returning from church yesterday, and broke her arm.

Terrence O'Donnell was arrested in Newark yesterday, charged with assault and battery upon a saloon keeper named John Bohn, who refused to sell him liquor.

The Essex County Grand Jurors have presented the township of Caldwell for keeping the "Horse-neck road" in an impassable condition. They declare it to be a public nuisance and a serious embarrassment to a large number of citizens who are obliged to travel over it.

An unknown man who was taken to the German Hospital, Newark, in an insensible condition, Wednesday evening, died there on Saturday night. He had in his pockets a small amount of money and naturalization papers issued to August Lichner by the Essex County Common Pleas, October, 1844. Dr. Dodd was notified, and will investigate to-day. There were no marks of violence upon his body.

DEAN STANLEY'S SERMON AT THE LATE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The correspondent of the London *Times* supplied a report of the sermon preached by Dean Stanley at the marriage of the Russian Grand Duchess and the Duke of Edinburgh. The text was the "Marriage at Cana," and the subject appears to have been most eloquently treated. The Dean concluded as follows:

"It is now nearly 800 years since the last nuptial alliance between the royal houses of England and of Russia: when, in the dim twilight between history and fable, the greatest and best of the early Princes of Muscovy, Vladimir Mononachus, wooed and won the love of the Princess Gytta, the daughter of King Harold, the last of the Saxons. How little could either monarch then have pictured the world-wide progress which each people would have made before another Prince and another Princess of either realm should cement by a sacred family union the union of the two countries! That the small island on the confines of the Western Ocean, struggling with difficulty to hold its own against invaders from every quarter, should have been made the mistress of the seas and hold the gorgeous East in fear; that the barbarous principality in the centre of the wild Sclavonic forests should have grown up into the mighty civilized Empire which now almost joins hands with the descendants of that distant Anglo-Saxon race, alike in the heart of Asia and on the borders of America! What a prospect of possible greatness, of infinite advance in the ages yet to come, is suggested by that retrospect of the ages that are past! And in proportion to the grandeur achieved by the two nations which have thus once more approached each other is the importance of any event which permits this mutual understanding and love. They have known each other in war—both as friends and foes. With chivalrous respect they have seen and tried each other's strength beside beleaguered fortresses and on hard-won battlefields. They have each listened to the lisping accents of each other's literature and science. Their commerce and their enterprise have embraced the world; their churches have exchanged many a friendly message, and breathed many a kindly hope for the great 'hereafter,' which, if each be true to itself, assuredly awaits them both. And now comes that more general, genial, cordial union, which brings the two nations, as it were, face to face, and hand in hand, in the plighted troth of those whom each regards as its living representative. Had it been possible in those distant days for Rocci, the old sea king, first founder of the Russian Empire, or, in the later days, for Peter, its mighty renovator, to have chosen the future destiny of one of the daughters of their race, they would have rejoiced that the alliance should have been formed with a sailor Prince, the pride of that gallant profession which was to that early chief, and yet more to that wonderful creator of the Russian Navy, so deep, so delightful an interest. Had Alfred the Great looked onward for a partner who should cheer and ennoble the career of the first and only English Prince, the only one of all the lengthened line who, coming to man's estate, has borne that glorious name—he, the wisest and best of England's Kings, would have welcomed with no ordinary gladness, in this union of the West and the East, the advancement of those designs, which he acknowledged so far beyond his age, for bringing his Western Anglo-Saxon realm into contact with the distant races of Asia; he would have blessed the day which would give an additional pledge of peace and goodwill among the foremost nations and the foremost Churches of Christendom. May the blessing of England, as represented this day in this long-established seat of English piety in Russia, descend on the union which we trust shall within this week be accomplished! May the touching farewells from the shores of the Neva be echoed by the cordial welcome from the shores of the Thames to her whose very bearing and continuance shall for ever remind us of the tender love which has watched over her in this her native land and will follow her in her adopted home! That was an affecting and all-sufficing consolation with which the Israelite mother in old times gave her 'one only child' to the young traveler that came by an angel's guidance to seek his bride in a distant land. 'Behold,' she said, 'I commit my daughter unto thee of special trust.' Of special trust, indeed, is the treasure thus given to our honorable keeping. May every Englishman and Englishwoman whose hearts are touched by the thoughts of this week, feel bound, so far as in them lie, to do their utmost to make the future worthy of the promise of this magnificent beginning! May the benediction of both Churches and both countries rest on the coming destiny of these two youthful lives henceforth, as we trust, to be united in the indissoluble bond of a common and ever-increasing interest in the same works of noble and precious purpose; the same keen pursuit of all things pure and true, lovely and of good report; in the constant reaching forward after the high and holy purpose, whereby alone families are blessed, and kingdoms established, and nations exalted!"

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 8.—Printing Clothes market quiet and weak. Sales of week, 52,000 pieces at 5½c.@5⅛c. for 56x60; 5¾c.@6c. for 64 squares.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—Mrs. J. B. Brown, Mrs. E. Coleman, Mrs. S. A. Moody, Thos. W. Price, S. Hall Hadden, Jas. La Clair, A. A. Ingraham, A. E. Burke, E. Dawson, O. Allen, John Rose, F. Rose, H. C. Whitney, W. Coster, J. P. Finley, C. R. Gill, J. C. Sands, John King, Benj. Williams, and 7 in the steerage.

In steam-ship Australia, from Glasgow.—Oliver Smith, James Todhunter.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:01 | Sun sets.....5:28 | Moon rises.11:31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:53 | Gov. Island..1:42 | Hell Gate....3:04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, Feb. 8.

ARRIVED

Steam-ship Australia, (Br.,) McKay, Glasgow Jan. 25 and Mobile 27th, with mdse. and 11 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly gales the entire passage; Feb. 6, lat. 41 15, lon. 63, passed a brig-rigged German steamer, bound W.; 17th, 150 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed an Anchor and a Cunard steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship Gen. Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah, Feb. 5, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston Feb. 5, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Geo. Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans Feb. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Ernest, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Caroline, (Ger.,) Stricker, Bremen 61 ds., with empty barrels to J. A. Pauli. Came a southern passage, and had fine weather.

Bark Florence, Mayo, Boston, Feb. 4, in ballast, to Mailler & Quereau; will load for Auckland.

Bark Czarina, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Nickels, Barrow, 46 ds., in ballast, to R. P. Buck & Co.; came a southern passage, and had westerly gales to the Western Islands; has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Lewis L. Squires, Baker, Messina Dec. 14, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to Squire, Thornton & Co. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 27; came the northern passage, and had strong N. W. gales the entire passage; Jan. 21, on George's Banks, had a hurricane from N. W. lasting 72 hours, during which sprung foremast and lost and split sails.

Brig Norge, (Norw.,) Johannesen, London, 43 ds., in ballast, to Tetens & Bockmann; came a southern passage, and had variable weather.

Schr. Mary D. Leach, (of Provincetown,) Atkins, Ponce, P. R., 18 ds., with oranges to Wm. Douglas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras with northerly winds.

SAILED.—Ship Thos. Dunham, for London; barks Archimede, Rosa B., and Zio Lorenzo, for Queenstown.

WIND.—Sundown, light, N. W.; clear.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The ship Tyburnia, (Br.,) Stephens, from Manila, arr. 7th, reports: Experienced heavy squalls and strong westerly winds, with heavy S. W. swell, down the China Sea; Sept. 19, signalized the bark Imogene, (of Hong Kong,) bound N. E. from lat. 2, N. to Anjier, had light variable winds and calms; Oct. 12, beating through Gaspee Straits, passed a ship dismantled on the Alcrote Reef; 16th, came to in Anjier Roads, in company with ship Weymouth, (Br.,) from Shanghae to Liverpool, and bark Argonaut, (Br.,) from Shanghae for New-York; 21st received provisions and proceeded; experienced fresh S. E. trades to lat. 23 S., lon. 70 E.; Nov. 9, lat. 26 S., lon. 61 E., signalized ship Prince Rupert, (Br.,) from Moulmein to Falmouth; experienced a succession of heavy gales from westward off Cape of Good Hope, attended with heavy thunder, lightning, and rain, and heavy cross sea and swell, causing the ship to labor heavily and ship much water on deck; Dec. 1, weather moderating, lat. 35 S., lon. 26 E., was boarded by the Captain of the ship Cleedricht, (Dutch,) from Batavia, for Amsterdam, with a loss of chain, having been struck by lightning during the gale of Nov. 29; supplied him with a chain; 3d, off Cape Agulhas, experienced another heavy gale from N. W. with heavy lightning and rain; rounded the Cape Dec. 5, wind S. W.; caught the S. E. trades in lat. 26 S., lon. 7 E., light and unsteady; Dec. 17, signaled a French bark bound for Cadiz, showing signal letters L B F T; touched at St. Helena 22d, and crossed the equator Jan. 1 in lon. 20; Jan. 3, lat. 4 N., lon. 25, passed bark Chanticleer (of Baltimore,) standing S. W.; 6th, signaled a British bark from Newport for Buenos Ayres showing signal letters K L W H; 9th, passed a British bark from Iquique to Cork, showing fourth pennant and Nos. 3, 2, 5, 7; experienced fresh N. E. trades to lat. 22, lon. 45; Jan. 21, off Bermuda, had heavy N. W. winds and squalls, and from thence had a succession of N. E. and N. W. winds.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—Arr., steamers Josephine, Thompson, from New-York; William Whildin, from Philadelphia; America, from Savannah; Octorora, from New-York; Henry L. Gaw, from Philadelphia; bark St. Lawrence, from Demerara; brigs S. A. Snow, from Demerara; George Datimer, from Arecibo; schrs. Flower O'Moray, from Messina; Henry D. May, from New-York. Cld., bark Sedmi Dubrovaski, for Cork or Falmouth, for orders; schrs. Lena Hunter, for Boston; Rodney Parker, for New-Haven. Below, bark Ophelia M. Hume, from Montevideo; brigs Amo, from Londonderry; Chesapeake, from Demerara; Gladiateur, from New-York; schr. Ethan Allen, from Cardenas.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—Arr. steamer Oriental, from Savannah; brig Quaco, from Matanzas.

Below, at anchor in Provincetown Harbor, brig Grace Lothrop, from Gonaives.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 8.—Arr. steamer South- [illegible] pool. [illegible] Sld. [illegible] raltar; [illegible] son, for New-York, and schr. J. H. Stickney, for [illegible] more.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—Arr., at the Passes, steam-ships General Meade and George Washington, from New-York; Kolo, from Bremen; bark Marie, from Liverpool. Sld. steamers New-Orleans and Mississippi, [illegible] for New-York; [illegible] chant, barks George Peabody and Priscilla.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 8.—Cld. schr. A. G. Fay, for Boston.

Sld. steam-ships Montgomery, and San Salvador, for New-York; C. W. Lord, for Philadelphia; [illegible] for Baltimore; Seminole, for Boston; [illegible] for Providence; bark Landbo, for Reval; schr. S. L. [illegible], for Philadelphia.

No arrivals. A F. E. gale is blowing.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 8.—The Eagle Line steam-ship Herder, Capt. Fischer, from New-York for Bremen, arrived to-day.

The Old Reliable

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,

The Great Family Medicine

For all diseases of the KIDNEYS and kindred organs.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

For the cure of Dropsy, Gravel, and all obscure disorders.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

For Premature Decay, Loss of Vigor, and all disorders of the Urinary Organs.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

Look out for Counterfeits and Imitations.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

None genuine unless stamped on each bottle—H. T. HELMBOLD.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

Sold by all Druggists.

BEEBE RANGE

PRICE REDUCED.

$60 for No. 1, Largest Family Size.

JAMES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, 12 Reade st.

Orders for repairs received by mail.

Twenty-ninth Annual Report

OF THE

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE:

346 and 348 Broadway.

JAN. 1, 1874.

Amount of net cash assets Jan. 1, 1873		$21,574,842 76
INCOME.		
Premiums and annuities	$6,131,521 38	
Interest received and accrued	1,418,094 83—	7,549,616 21
Total		$29,124,458 97
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses by death	$1,446,123 04	
Dividends and returned premiums on canceled policies	2,344,305 33	
Life annuities, matured endowments, and re-insurance	82,629 13	
Commissions, brokerages, and agency expenses	445,833 91	
Advertising and physicians' fees	115,593 67	
Taxes, office, and law expenses, salaries, printing, revenue stamps, &c.	259,045 57—	4,693,578 65
Total		$24,430,879 32
ASSETS.		
Cash in Trust Company, in bank, and on hand	$1,661,537 65	
Invested in United States, New-York State, and other stocks, (market value, $4,937,320 24)	4,850,165 31	
Real estate	1,763,174 14	
Bonds and mortgages, (secured by real estate valued at $44,000,000; buildings thereon insured for over $13,700,000, and the policies assigned to the company as additional collateral security)	14,135,265 23	
Loans on existing policies, (the reserve held by the company on these policies amounts to $4,052,419 96)	962,112 98	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1874	563,365 88	
Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection, (estimated reserve on these policies, $800,000, included in liabilities)	287,936 34	
Amounts due from agents	26,459 77	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1874	175,831 98—	24,430,879 32
ADD.		
Excess of market value of securities over cost		87,125 04
Cash assets, Jan. 1, 1874		$24,518,004 36
APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:		
Adjusted losses due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1874	$271,655 00	
Reported losses, awaiting proof, &c.	207,715 00	
Reserved for reinsurance on existing policies insuring $122,594,273 20, participating insurance, (at four per cent., Carlisle net premium;) $1,078,113 65 non-participating (at five per cent., Carlisle net premium)	22,087,449 38	
Dividends outstanding	208,630 57—	22,775,449 95
Divisible surplus		$1,742,554 41

From the undivided surplus of $1,742,554 41 the Board of Trustees has declared a reversionary dividend, available on settlement of next annual premium to participating policies, proportioned to their contribution to surplus.

The cash value of such reversion may be used in settlement of premium, if the policy-holder so elect.

During the year 8,834 policies have been issued, insuring $26,621,000.

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	GEORGE A. OSGOOD,
DAVID DOWS,	HENRY BOWERS,
ISAAC C. KENDALL,	CHARLES L. ANTHONY,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	SANFORD COBB,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	EDWARD MARTIN,
JOHN MAIRS,	EDWIN HOYT,
WM. H. APPLETON,	H. B. CLAFLIN,
ROBERT B. COLLINS,	WILLIAM H. BEERS,
WILLIAM BARTON,	J. F. SEYMOUR,
WM. A. BOOTH,	C. R. BOGERT, M. D.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice President and Actuary.

THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.

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